

059171

JPRS 82586

4 January 1983

19980909 124

# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1349

**DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A**

Approved for public release  
Distribution Unlimited

**FBIS**

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

3  
54  
A04

## NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

## PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semimonthly by the NTIS, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

Soviet books and journal articles displaying a copyright notice are reproduced and sold by NTIS with permission of the copyright agency of the Soviet Union. Permission for further reproduction must be obtained from copyright owner.



4 January 1983

# USSR REPORT

## POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1349

### CONTENTS

#### INTERNATIONAL

Masonic Involvement in Italian Banking Scandal Seen (N. Yermakov; SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, 1 Oct 82).....	1
Polish Voivodship Delegations Visit Lithuania (SOVETSKAYA LITVA, 29 Sep, 22 Oct 82).....	4
Belostok Delegation Lomzhin Delegation	

#### NATIONAL

Publications Program for Nation's Anniversary Outlined (N. Sviridov; KNIZHNOYE OBOZRENIYE, 5 Nov 82).....	6
Writers' Union Official Outlines Literatures' Mission (G. Markov; LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, 3 Nov 82).....	11
Union Board of Journalists Summarizes Future Responsibilities (ZHURNALIST, Oct 82).....	18

#### REGIONAL

Vayno on Food Program, RAPO (Karl Vayno Interview; NEDELYA, No 35, 1982).....	20
Talsinskiy RAPO First Secretary Interviewed (Karl Karlovich Rutenberg Interview; SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA, 21 Sep 82).....	28
Belorussian Literature Growing (Ales' Adamovich; SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA, 9 Oct 82).....	33

Work of Latvian RAPO Raykom Described (R. Matisa; SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA, 2 Oct 82).....	37
Estonian Days of Literature and Art Open in Kazakhstan (M. Siymer, A. Prisyazhnyy; SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, 19 Oct 82).....	41
Social Development of an Estonian Village (Eynar Piyl'mann Interview; SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, 20 Oct 82).....	43
Multinational Literatures Address Moral, Aesthetic Issues (A. Bocharov; SOVETSKAYA LITVA, 2 Oct 82).....	46

## INTERNATIONAL

### MASONIC INVOLVEMENT IN ITALIAN BANKING SCANDAL SEEN

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by N. Yermakov: "Banker From Lodge 'P-2'"]

[Text] There were no robbers in masks, exchange of fire and gunfire. The operation was everyday-like and boring. The clerks wrote requests, sent telex reports to different countries, asked about stock quotes and currency rates of exchange. The known financiers made some kind of negotiations, met with each other, and issued instructions. Banks operate in order to give credit. Of course this time we are concerned with a large sum, over a billion dollars. The largest private bank in Italy "Banco Ambrosiano" collected the significant resources at the European currency markets and transferred them through their branches to some Panama companies. But it is not really known what happened with them then. However, around this billion and 400 million dollars events unfolded which resulted in unexpected consequences, sweeping into the frantic turnover many of those who were at its source. This dark story has more questions without answers than reliable facts, and even the geographical framework of this last affair of "Ambrosiano" and its manager Roberto Calvi are difficult to accurately define.

Nothing can be asked of Calvi himself. When the Italian bank found a shortage of \$1.4 billion in its accounts of the credit institution which it headed last spring, and began the search, the manager of "Ambrosiano" began to feverishly search for money. He did not find it in Italy, the ties to the Vatican did not help, nor the ruling political circles. Then he secretly disappeared from the country, apparently hoping to obtain credit in Switzerland, England or somewhere else. He was soon found hanging under the temporary supports of one of the London bridges. The British experts stated that it was suicide. But this official verdict did not convince everyone. "The death of Calvi brought relief to too many people," said one Viennese financier. "No matter what happened, it is impossible not to admit that there are acrobatic talents behind this completely unathletic banker, if you believe that he himself was able to hang himself in this manner." Calvi was dead, but the question of where the enormous amounts of money went was becoming more intriguing.

On a hot September day, a puny old man with gray hair and a crew-cut, crooked nose and sly expression on his face appeared on the screens of the American television company ABC. This was the Italian-American banker Michael Sindona, who served a sentence in the United States for financial machinations. A

considerable part of the ill-obtained credit of "Ambrosiano", he announced in a calm voice, went for the needs of the extreme right forces in Latin America. "Calvi financed newspapers there, for ideological considerations," Sindona continued, "and gave money to political parties. He sent it to generals and dictators through secret channels." In particular, in 1971 for these purposes they and Calvi set up a branch of "Ambrosiano" on the Bahama Islands, "Banco Ambrosiano Overseas." Mr. Paul Marzcinkus was appointed a member of this administrative council of this institution, and operations were conducted with the support of Senior Licho Gelli, who had broad ties in Latin America. Thus, Marzcinkus and Gelli were two new names in this story. The first was the head of the Vatican bank of the Institute of Religious Affairs (IRA), and the second was the head of the famous Masonic lodge "P-2" which was dissolved upon the decision of the Italian parliament for its subversive antigovernmental activity in the Apennines, and for participation in ultraright plots. "One can somewhat doubt the uprightness of a man who has been convicted of fraud," a journalist from ABC comments on the statement of Sindona, "but his accusations are confirmed by the Italian officials."

In fact, the Milan investigators involved in the "Ambrosiano" affair accumulated many questions for Marzcinkus, a bishop from Chicago called "God's banker." It was precisely because of his guarantee letters that Calvi got those famous 1.4 billion dollars for the Panama companies. And it was precisely this money which was missing from his bank. The London newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES which is very experienced in financial questions reported "The IRA directly or indirectly controls these Panama companies and was completely in the course of their credit activity." On this basis, the Italian authorities insist that the Vatican cover part of the debts of the "Banco Ambrosiano," which at that time declared bankruptcy. The bishop and the experts of the IRA refused, entering into complicated juridical discussions which continue even now.

The interview of Sindona did not cast additional light on the role of the Vatican bank in the machinations of Calvi. The name of Gelli which he mentioned, the leader of lodge "P-2" was next to the name of the manager of the "Ambrosiano" not for the first time: the banker was a member of the lodge since 1977. But the accurate confirmation of the Latin American affairs of this tandem is an interesting and new fact. The journalist became interested in this aspect of the affair and found a lot of curious facts. For example, Gelli and Calvi were involved in Latin America in trading arms, and primarily military vessels. Is this not why, the daily EUROPEO questions that among the members of "P-2" there was admiral Giovanni Torrizi, former head of the headquarters of the Italian Navy, and then head of the general headquarters of the Italian armed forces? In this case the political sympathies of Gelli and Calvi were the same. The dictators and the ultraright generals are their favorite company and recipients of credits. In 1979-1980, because of protection of the leader of lodge "P-2" "Ambrosiano" was reinforced in Guatemala, controlled by rigid dictatorship. The bank from Milan took an active part in stealing natural resources of this country and exploiting its poverty-ridden people: Calvi penetrated into the mining industry of Guatemala.

Here is another symbolic detail. As the journal MONDO reported, among the defenders of "Ambrosiano" in Guatemala was not only Gelli, but also the general of CIA, Vernon Walters who under the current U.S. administration had become an adviser to the State Department on Latin American affairs!

Even earlier Calvi penetrated into Nicaragua where the bloody dictator Somoza was reigning. Here a branch of "Ambrosiano" was set up. It has significant interest in the finances and agriculture of Nicaragua. Calvi established close ties with the Somoza ruling class. It is enough to say that the legal adviser of the Nicaragua branch of "Ambrosiano" was one of the close relatives of the dictator. The throne of Somoza was already rocking under the impacts of the revolting people, but Calvi until the last moment helped the rotten regime, by financing purchases of Nicaraguan coffee.

What were the needs of the Latin American "ultra" that the last credit of "Ambrosiano" was used for which resulted in its crash? This is not yet clear. Sindona confessed dimly, but the official sources are silent. But here is what is curious. Several days after the broadcasting of his television interview, the teletypes brought a sensational news: Gelli had been arrested in Geneva. He came to this city on a trip from Madrid on false documents taken from Chile, and across country went to one Geneva bank. The leader of the dissolved Masonic lodge intended to take \$50-70 million which had been transferred to the "Banco Ambrosiano" almost from Latin America. However Gelli was waited for by the police and he was arrested. The account itself had been frozen along time ago by the Swiss authorities. Now he is waiting in jail for his fate, extradition to Italy. Since the Swiss officials are not hurrying to observe all the procedural formalities, the press in the Apennines guesses: what will be further? Will Gelli reveal some new secrets? Will he be brought to Italy alive? For many influential people fear what he will say. As if warning the patrons of Gelli, prompting them to protect the leader of "P-2," rumors are coming from the Geneva jail that he is writing disclosure memoirs.

9035

CSO: 1800/140



## INTERNATIONAL

### POLISH VOIVODSHIP DELEGATIONS VISIT LITHUANIA

#### Belostok Delegation

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 29 Sep 82 pp 1, 3

[Information Item: "Arrival of Delegation From Belostok Voivodship"]

[Text] On 27 September Soviet Lithuania was visited by a delegation from the Belostok Voivodship of the Polish People's Republic consisting of the First Secretary of the Voivode Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party S. Zavodzinski and the Voivode of the Belostok Voivodship K. Dunay.

During their first day the guests met with the member of the CPSU Central Committee and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the CP of Lithuania P. Grishkyavichus and the First Deputy Chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers K. Kayris. Comrade P. Grishkyavichus acquainted the guests with the basic directions of the republic party organization's work to carry out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 18th Congress of the CP of Lithuania, and of the plenums of the CPSU Central Committee in the field of economic and social construction, and with the organizational, ideological, and political educational work being carried out. The measures to realize the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and to realize the Food Program were discussed.

The guests were informed of how the republic was preparing for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, and about the wide-scale socialist competition in honor of the glorious anniversary.

Comrade S. Zavodzinskiy expressed his warm gratitude for the opportunity given him to acquaint himself with Soviet Lithuania. He noted that as a result of the political and economic work being carried out by the Polish leadership in accordance with the decisions of the 9th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party, positive changes were gradually occurring in the country. The Polish United Workers' Party was seeking to strengthen relations with the working class and with all of the workers. He emphasized the indestructibility of the union between the CPSU and the Polish United Workers' Party and between the USSR and the Polish Peoples' Republic.

The discussion was participated in by the First Secretary of the Vilnius party gorkom V. Sakalauskas, and the Chief of the Foreign Relations Section of the Central Committee of the CP of Lithuania F. Strumilas.

During the second day of their visit the guests visited Kaunas. A meeting took place in the party city committee with the First Secretary of the gorkom V. Mikuchauskas, with the Chairman of the gorispolkom I. Razumas, and with other responsible city workers.

The Polish comrades also visited Elektrenay and the Museum of Folk Life of the Lithuanian SSR, and had a discussion with the First Secretary of the Kayshyadoris raykom Ya. Greychyuvene.

#### Lomzhin Delegation

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 22 Oct 82 p 1

[Information Item: "The Visit is Concluded"]

[Text] Its stay in the Lithuanian SSR has come to an end for the party delegation of the Lomzhin Voivodship of the Polish Peoples' Republic led by the Candidate Member of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, the First Secretary of the Lomzhin Voivode Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party V. Mikhalyuk.

Before its departure for home the delegation was met by the Member of the CPSU Central Committee and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the CP of Lithuania P. Grishkyavichus and the Member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and Chairman of the republic's Council of ministers R. Songayla. During the conversation there was an exchange of opinions on the further development of cooperation between the party and public organizations and workers' collectives of the Lithuanian SSR and of the Lomzhin Voivodship. The Polish comrades expressed their profound satisfaction with the exchange of experience and emphasized that the rich work practice of the CPSU was serving the Polish communists as a reliable compass in the struggle for the ideals of socialism.

The delegation visited Vilnius, Alitus, Druskininkay, and Panevezhis, and also Panevezhskiy and Lazdiyskiy Rayons, met and talked with workers and kolkhoz workers, studied the work experience of party and trade union organizations, and acquainted itself with the achievements of the republic's industry and agriculture. The conversations with the Polish comrades were participated in by the First Secretaries of the corresponding gorkoms and raykoms S. Apanavichyus, R. Dabkyavichus, and G. Stankavichyute, the Second Secretaries of the party committees T. Bitinayte and V. Klikunene, and other leading party and government workers.

The delegation was accompanied to the Soviet Polish border by the Chief of the Foreign Relations Section of the Central Committee of the CP of Lithuania F. Strumilas, the Deputy Chief of this section M. Sadovskiy, and the First Secretary of the Lazdiyskiy party raykom K. Stontselis.

## NATIONAL

### PUBLICATIONS PROGRAM FOR NATION'S ANNIVERSARY OUTLINED

Moscow KNIZHNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 44, 5 Nov 82 pp 2-3

[Article by N. Sviridov, Chairman of RSFSR Goskomizdat [State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade] under rubric "Indestructible Union of Free Republics": "Books of Friendship and Brotherhood"]

[Text] Book publishing in the national languages and in translations into Russian are a very important sector in the entire activity of RSFSR Goskomizdat. During the year of the glorious 60th anniversary of the USSR, Russian book publishers have attempted to take all steps to raise the ideological and creative level of their work and to increase even more that exceptionally important role played by books, a role that belongs to them in the job of achieving the spiritual drawing together and kinship of the Soviet nations.

As long ago as 1979 RSFSR Goskomizdat developed a composite plan for producing literature, which plan was devoted to the celebration. In the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the plan was refined and supplemented by new titles. The plan contains a total of 180 different books and albums with a total printing run of approximately 13 million copies. They include the works of V. I. Lenin in the languages of the peoples of the RSFSR; L. I. Brezhnev's books "Malaya zemlya," "Vozrozhdeniye," "Tselina," and "Vospominaniya"; books about the role of the Communist Party in consolidating the Soviet nations, about the advantages of the Soviet way of life, and about Soviet internationalism. That plan was fulfilled successfully and on schedule. New titles have considerably supplemented the well-known series of books: the "We Are Strong in Our Leninist Friendship" series, which is published by eight publishing houses in the Northern Caucasus and the Don; the "Volga Is the River of Brotherhood" series, which is published by 11 publishing houses in the Volga area; the "Large Fate of Small Nations" series, which is the joint creation of ten publishing houses in Siberia and the Far East. These book collections completely reflect the growth of the economic and cultural life of the peoples in the RSFSR, and the embodiment of the party's Leninist national policy. More than 300 authors -- representatives of 70 nations and nationalities in the RSFSR -- took part in the creation of these books.

Our central republic-level publishing house -- "Sovetskaya Rossiya" -- is completing the "In the RSFSR, Fraternal Family" series. Each of its 16 books is devoted to one of the autonomous republics in the RSFSR. Another of the publishing house's series -- "Across the Russian Land" -- deals in detail with the autonomous okrugs and oblasts in the RSFSR.

In anticipation of the celebration, bright, colorful photograph albums have been created, to acquaint the readers with the art of the peoples of Russia: "Narodnoye iskusstvo RSFSR" [RSFSR Folk Art]; "Narodnyye мастера Dagestana" [Dagestan Folk Art Masters]; "Chuvashskoye narodnoye iskusstvo" [Chuvash Folk Art]; "Chukotsko-eskimosskoye iskusstvo" [Chukotsk-Eskimo Art]; "Udmurtskoye narodnoye tkachestvo" [Udmurt Folk Weaving]; "Balet Buryatii" [Buryat Ballet]; and "Yakutskaya kost' [Yakut Bone-Carving].

Books which have become a good present for the readers are those that contain the very rich folklore of the peoples of the Russian Federation: "Bashkirskiy epos" [Bashkir Epic Poetry]; "Kalevala"; the "Olonkho" Yakut epic poem; and the "Maadag-Kara" Altay epic poem.

The "Udmurtiya" Publishing House has dedicated to the celebration the book "Sud'ba respubliki -- sud'ba naroda" [The Fate of the Republic is the Fate of the Nation]; the Dagestan Publishing House, the collection "V sem'ye narodov-brat'yev" [In the Family of Brother Nations]; and the Karbadino-Balkar Publishing House, "60 let sovetsoy avtonomii Kabardino-Balkarii" [60 Years of the Soviet Autonomy of Kabardino-Balkaria]. Similar publications, which brilliantly reveal the brotherhood of the peoples in our Motherland, have been printed in Karelia, Chuvashia, Tataria, and other autonomous republics. The path from estrangement to unity, from absolute illiteracy to universal secondary education, from age-old backwardness to a modern industry and agriculture, from complete disenfranchisement to the carrying out of the high and proud ideals of freedom and equality, constitutes the main topic of the books, pamphlets, and photograph albums that are dedicated to the autonomous okrugs and autonomous oblasts in the RSFSR.

Significant books have been published by the Central Urals Publishing House: "Solntse nad tundroy" [Sun Over the Tundra], concerning the Yamalo-Nenetsk Autonomous Okrug; and "Obnovlennaya zemlya" [Renewed Land], concerning the Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug. Books published by the Krasnoyarsk Publishing House -- "Argish v polveka" [Argish at Half-Century] and "Evenkiya v serdtse moyem" [Evenkia Is In My Heart] -- deal in detail with the Taymyr and Evenki Autonomous Okrugs. The Stavropol Publishing House's book "Ugolok bol'shoy Rossii -- gornyy kray rodnoy" [A Corner of Large Russia Is Our Beloved Mountainous Land] is dedicated to Karachayevo-Cherkess Autonomous Oblast. The major socioeconomic reforms that have occurred in Jewish Autonomous Oblast are reflected in the collection published by Khabarovsk Book Publishing House, "Na beregakh Biry i Bidzhana" [On the Banks of the Bira and the Bidzhan].

The topic of fraternal creative cooperation is one of the leading ones in the jubilee literature. The great achievements of all the union republics, all the autonomous republics, each of the autonomous oblasts, and each of the national okrugs would be inconceivable without the constant exchange of experience and the united efforts in each considerable job. Those tremendous achievements cannot be imagined without Bashkir and Tyumen petroleum and Urals steel, or Siberian grain and Kuzbass coal. Russia as a whole has become a single national-economic complex, to the development and improvement of which all the nations are making their own special contribution. And that contribution, from year to year, has been becoming more and more considerable as the land in Siberia, the Far East, and the Far North has been revealing its incalculable wealth, new cities have

been growing, and production-industrial complexes have been forming. All this is revealed in the books that are being published: "Ural -- zemlya druzhby" [Urals -- The Land of Friendship] (South Urals Publishing House); "Ogon' na vechnoy merzlote" [Fire on the Permafrost] (Khabarovsk Publishing House); "Bereg velikoy druzhby" [The Shore of a Great Friendship] (Krasnodar Publishing House); "Dorozhe zolota" [Dearer Than Gold] (Volgo-Vyatsk Publishing House). These books continue the topic to which we have been dedicating dozens of different titles from year to year. I might mention only the annual published by "Sovremennik": "BAM -- stroyka veka" [The Baykal-Amur Mainline -- Construction Site of the Century] and the series produced by the Khabarovsk Book Publishing House: "BAM -- panorama Vse-soyuznoy stroyki" [Baykal-Amur Mainline -- the Panorama of a Nationwide Construction Site]. Each of these publications deals with the topic of Soviet internationalism and the brotherhood of the peoples of various nationalities who are building the Baykal-Amur Mainline, a project that is justifiably called not only the construction site of the century, but also the construction site of friendship. That topic has stirred the motions of the prose writers and poets in multinational Russia as a whole. One could mention several dozen books in the languages of the peoples of the RSFSR which are dedicated to BAM, the Krasnoyarsk GES, the Tyumen Meridian, and KamAZ.

The prose writers and poets of the multinational RSFSR, each of them writing in his native language, discuss in their own way the life of our peoples, their rich history, and the great achievements during the 60 years of the existence of the USSR. These books are published both in the language of the originals and are translated into dozens of languages spoken by the nations in our country.

In order to characterize the scope of our entire internationalistic work in publishing literature produced by the peoples of Soviet Russia, one has only to look at the figures. They are impressive and eloquent. During the current celebration year alone, the RSFSR has published 630 different titles in belletristic and children's literature in 37 languages of the peoples of the RSFSR. In addition, the RSFSR publishing houses will produce more than 70 works produced by authors in all the union republics.

By way of contrast one recalls involuntarily the melancholy daydream in one of the statements made a century ago: "It's a pity that the Kabardin language does not have any written alphabet in which it can represent its speech. What rich poetry would appear! What colossal fantasy, what descriptions of nature, what majestic figures!" Those daydreams, which pertain equally to all the peoples of the Caucasus, are coming true in our time. Yes, indeed, what rich poetry, in the broad sense of that word, has appeared, what majestic heroes!

Because of the nature of my work, I often meet, both in Moscow and abroad, cultural figures from the Western countries and representatives of bourgeois book-publishing companies. When the subject of the conversation comes around to the fact that books are published in the USSR in 85 languages of all the nations and nationalities of the USSR, I invariably mention Dagestan. That which we consider to be everyday norms in national cultural life evokes complete astonishment in our Western counterparts, and, in those persons who can think about things on a broader scale, undisguised elation at this high achievement of human progress.

"How, in a small republic that has had a written alphabet for such a short period of time, can book publishing be carried out in seven languages?" they ask in astonishment. "Can it be that even the youngest nationalities, which live in only a few mountain villages, have their own literature in their own language? Can it really be that in Dagestan alone as many as 300 books are published each year in all branches of knowledge?"

I invariably add that, in addition, 42 newspapers and four magazines are published, including a multilanguage magazine for women, and literary magazine for children in five languages, and that the Dagestan national school system receives more than 90 textbooks in the native languages and Russian and the brilliant, mature Dagestan literature has brought forth a glittering galaxy of writers, including outstanding masters.

All this astounds the representatives of the West, because nothing as large as this exists, or could exist, anywhere else. The very broad flourishing of national cultures is organically inherent only in the socialist way of life. It cries out in contrast to the tragedy of the national minorities in the United States of America and England, where the rights of man are so hypocritically proclaimed. And objective people in the West are completely aware of this. Therefore we should reveal more brilliantly our advantages, the advantages of our socialist way of life, and should completely point out the very profound, sharp contrast between the two worlds in all its vital reality.

The RSFSR is the leading republic with regard to the publication of children's literature. In recognition of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, a special place in the subject-matter plans for the publishing houses is occupied by books on the international education of schoolchildren and young men and women. The "Detskaya literatura" Publishing House will acquaint our young readers with books that have been translated from 30 languages spoken by the peoples of the USSR. Translations of works in the fraternal literatures occupy an important place in the 10-volume library of the best books for children about V. I. Lenin and in the major collections dealing with our state and the USSR Constitution.

The RSFSR publishing houses annually produce 68 primers in 46 languages of the peoples in the republic. For the 1981-1982 school year, multicolor primers in the Nivkhi and Koryak languages were published for the first time.

On the eve of the celebration, there has been an intensification of the work to produce belletristic and children's literature in the languages of the nationalities of the North and the Far East. The publishing houses that are taking part in this important job include "Prosveshcheniye," "Sovremennik," "Sovetskaya Rossiya," "Detskaya literatura," and "Malysh," and the local publishing houses -- Yakutsk, Magadan, Khabarovsk, Central Urals, Krasnoyarsk, Far Eastern, Buryat, and Northwestern. A long-range plan for the publication of belletristic and children's literature by writers in the Far North during the 11th Five-Year Plan has been developed jointly with the board of governors of the RSFSR Union of Writers. The "Sovremennik" Publishing House has developed and started to produce the series "Library of Literatures of the Nationalities of the North and the Far East."

Today, books printed by the RSFSR publishing houses are being read in all parts of our vast Motherland. They activate, teach, and entertain people. Our books, like our life, have become truly international. And that obliges the publishers in the RSFSR to take an even more demanding attitude toward their work, to produce every book at a high level of publishing and typography. It is in this that we see our civic duty to the party, to our Motherland, and to the many millions of Soviet citizens for whom we work.

5075

CSO: 1800/356

NATIONAL

WRITERS' UNION OFFICIAL OUTLINES LITERATURES' MISSION

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 3 Nov 82 p 2

/Article by G. Markov: "High Obligations" 7

/Text/ The CPSU Central Committee Decree: "On Creative Linkages of Literary-Artistic Journals with the Practice of Communist Construction", is entirely and completely based upon decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, and develops its ideas and conclusions.

This document is a long range program for our work and one of the vivid manifestations of the contemporary style of party guidance of literature and art, an expression of the party's faith in the creative unions, and in writers, and belief in their power and potential. The directives and recommendations in the decree are based upon a thorough analysis of the processes now occurring in our multinational Soviet literature.

In precise formulations the party document embodies our thinking about today's and tomorrow's literature. It supports everything that had made us happy and criticizes everything that has pained us. The power of this document is that it concentrates the experience of real literary development, and is orientated towards even further intensification of the positive processes in artistic creativity.

In reading the party document we are once again vividly convinced that everything valuable and good is supported by our party.

After positively evaluating the work of the Union of Writers and the literary press directed towards implementing party directives for strengthening the close ties of literature and art with the life of the people, the party central committee focuses our attention on shortcomings, oversights, and unsolved problems and on the necessity of further diligent initiatives by the literary press to achieve a new upsurge of creative and social activity by writers, as well as to improve the work of all levels in the union.

The time that has passed since the decree was ratified has shown that the new party document has brought forth a lively response from literary circles. Writers are of one opinion: The CPSU Central Committee has, with new force, stressed the



importance of literature in society's spiritual life, and has wisely pointed out the course necessary to attain greater literary results. At the majority of editorial offices of our press organs there have been open party meetings and sessions of the editorial boards with active party members in order to critically analyze the work of journals and to outline specific plans for the immediate future.

It is no accident that the CPSU Central Committee has made literary and artistic journals the object of its attention. To a great extent they determine the content and moral direction of our multinational literature. The contemporary requirements made upon writers' professional skill depend to a great extent on these journals. It is on their pages that first appear many of those better works which make it possible to talk about a new tidal wave of domestic artistic culture. The literary press is a child of the party, its great force. It vividly shows that Leninism, the party and the Soviet state have given their writers not only new principles of revolutionary literature, but also the material and organizational conditions necessary for its development.

The Union of Writers has a diverse range of periodicals: 86 journals, 16 newspapers, and dozens of yearbooks. More than half of our editions are in other languages of the nation. This is another proof of the effective internationalism penetrating all our literary life. The total number of copies exceeds 11 million. When one considers that every periodical of the Union of Writers is read by a large number of readers then it becomes obvious that on the pages of our journals and newspapers writers converse with an audience of many millions.

We are proud of the fact that the organizer of a number of our journals was the founder of Socialist Realism, the great proletarian writer and humanist A. M. Gorkiy.

The literary press and our publishing houses are the real base and the concrete force permitting Soviet writers of any nationality to actually exercise their right to freedom of creativity.

Our journals are run by the writers themselves, unswervingly following the channels of the party's policy and fighting for it. A journal is a living, active organism. On the one hand it is a tribune, and on the other it is a school of education and of citizen and party mindedness for writers.

The chief editors of our journals are well known writers. Members of the editorial board, as a rule, are also well known writers. Journal authors are writers of diverse creative styles and traits, representatives of diverse nationalities, different generations and regions. Through their joint efforts all these people create the face of the journal and determine its profile.

There is yet another facet of our literary press, which was already mentioned at the very beginning: Its multilingual nature, with a unity of moral positions, and its unshakeable internationalism.

It is especially in works on contemporary themes that our multinational Soviet literature actively shows its powerful creative potential. In a vivid

and multifaceted way it shows the moral force of the Soviet way of life, which is manifested in the creative advances of the working class, agricultural workers, and workers in science and culture.

Today the literary press commands solid authority in society.

We are all proud that the books of L. I. Brezhnev: "Malaya zemlya" [Little Land], "Vozrozhdeniye" [Rebirth], "Tselina" [Virgin Land], and "Vospominaniya" [Reminiscences], having had such a huge influence on literature and other art forms, were originally published in the journal NOVYY MIR. We view this as the trust of the party and its work to help the literary press move to new ideological-artistic heights.

In recent years, especially after the plenum of the board of the USSR Union of Writers on the theme "Writers and the Five Year Plan", literary and artistic journals, and the entire union, and all of its organizations in republics, krays, and oblasts, have done much to bring literature and writers close to the people's lives.

L. I. Brezhnev said: "The striving of creative writers to be in the thick of life, and strengthen cooperation with production collectives will undoubtedly assist in the creation of new works about present day people and concerns."

This is really true. Today we could name dozens of works, attracting the attention of readers circles, which have arisen and grew as a result of direct communication and links between writers and the building of communism. This not only involves journalism or sketches, but also novels, poems, plays, and cycles of verse which have appeared. As examples I will name only a few writers: V. Kozhevnikov - his novel, "Korni i krona" [Root and Crown], about the contemporary working class was the result of trips to Atomash, to plants in Perm, Kaluga, and Ryazan oblasts, and of becoming acquainted with brigade life and work. The novel by A. Prokhanov, "Derevo v tsentre Kabula" [A Tree in the Center of Kabul], appeared after two trips to Afghanistan, and acquaintance with the struggle of that nation's people. A. Prelovskiy wrote six poems dedicated to BAM [Baykal-Amur Mainline] workers. They were the result of visits to construction regions and work there as a rank and file worker. F. Bidrashku, the author of a documentary book "Naberezhnaya Nadezhaya" [Hopes on the Shore], is the assistant chief editor of NOVYY MIR. He repeatedly visited Naberezhnyy Chelny with groups of activist authors from the journal and instituted literary patronage (shefstvo) over the construction complex at the city on the Kama. Al'bertas Laurinchyukas is a Lithuanian writer and playwright who has written a book on the Russian Federation, on life in its cities and villages, which he visited with fellow writers. The list of examples could be continued. Once again the indisputable is asserted with all clarity - literature does not arise in a desert. It requires that the writer be in constant contact with reality and with people who are creating history today.

With help from journals, and a common concern about the growth of literature, a large number of writers is directly participating in the activities of progressive collectives at construction sites, enterprises, and entire complexes.

New vital forms of communication have been discovered which are having a positive effect not only upon literature, but upon all of life itself, from morality to economics.

The orator spoke further about the urgency and militancy of journalistic publications dedicated to contemporary international life, to the unmasking of ideological diversions and provocations, about propaganda for the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet state, especially noting the successes of the political novel, popular plays and poems.

When talking of popular literature about problems of daily life in the nation and in international life, great approval should be given to the creative work of, for example; V. Pal'man, I. Vasil'ev, A. Strelyaniy, V. Sitnikov, A. Krivitskiy, and G. Paderin, who have proven themselves in brilliant publications and journals. One cannot help but be happy about the appearance in NOVYY MIR of the article by V. I. Konotop, first secretary of the Moscow Obkom, dedicated to pressing problems of the contemporary village.

The USSR Union of Writers Board Secretariat is constantly devoting attention to journals. At its meetings the work of editorial collectives is periodically discussed. The practice of carefully studying journal content, and of open public discussion should be continued in the future.

The speaker further spoke of how there are still articles in journals which are in error, which are not in accordance with the people's experience, and which suffer from a one sided view of various phenomena of Soviet life.

In the journals one encounters works by authors who superficially and one sidedly judge events having a very important place in society. Sometimes such a facile approach to serious problems leads to artistic and ideological errors and leads to a justifiable reproach by society.

It is essential for editorial boards to more carefully prepare manuscripts for the press. Every editorial board should increase its level of organization and exactitude, and intensify the climate of impatience with various ideological errors, and intellectual unscrupulousness and carelessness. The attention of editorial boards should be directed towards increasing the social concern of each item, conducting a struggle against the motives of "universal" conscience, against barren objectivism, apoliticalism, and consumer psychology.

To be a member of a literary-artistic publication editorial board is important, responsible work, an honorable social mission which should be entrusted to the most experienced, creatively authoritative, ideologically armed comrades, the speaker stated. We have many such writers among the younger literary generation. We must more boldly draw young writers into the union's work, including the work of leading the literary press.

The plenum's participants wanted to direct special attention towards one of the points in the CPSU decree. It states: "...The USSR Union of writers and the

literary journal editorial boards should help creative workers determine their place and role in the realization of tasks put forward by L. I. Brezhnev in his report to the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, in the implementation of the USSR Food program. The restructuring of agriculture on the basis of the accelerated introduction of achievements in science and progressive experience obligates writers to concentrate their attention upon the artistic mastery of realities involving the creation of new production and living conditions in the countryside. Literature can do much to inspire the young with a love of the land, of nature, and of agricultural labor."

Our journals have acquired considerable experience in the illumination of various problems of economics, ecology, production organization, etc. One can recall, for example, the single-minded work of OKTYABR' dedicated to developing the Russian Nonchernozem, or the valuable writings of the journal ZNAMYA on the problems of scientific and technical progress. Today, however, the discussion involves a new, higher quality for all such work.

The USSR Food program is a sweeping document, covering all aspects of many problems over many years. Probably, each journal collective should seriously think about what problems to cover, and what items and events to make the main ones on its pages. In the process it is very important not to overlook the individual, the person creating new material and spiritual value with his or her labor. In any case, no matter how important it is, the strength of the journal will be determined by the level of writing, the quality of creativity, the flight of thought and the brilliance of words. Here it is a matter of honor for each editorial board to enlist the best pens, to attract the fire of talented people, to inspire them. Each board should also promptly and greatly value the creative striving of each individual.

The CPSU decree stresses the problem of attracting young writers to artistic publication. The participation of journals in the implementation of the Food program opens especially wide possibilities for attracting young writers to the common struggle of literature, party, and people.

During these October days literature, and together with it the entire Soviet society are noting the 50th anniversary of the appearance of M. Sholokhov's "Virgin Soil Upturned". Against the background of this and other better works in the literature on collectivization the confusion in the interpretation of its role and significance which one sees in some authors becomes especially vivid. At the time the party justly evaluated collectivization as an event equal to a social revolution. This thesis has been justified by the entire history of the Soviet state. This should not be forgotten by some "critics" of collectivization, touching upon unfortunate points, and not seeing the forest for the trees.

To state it more briefly, all journals and newspapers earnestly involved in the problems of the USSR Food program must turn more often to the experience acquired by Soviet literature. This experience contains eternal lessons which will give new generations of writers the key to a more thorough understanding of today's complex problems.

Now let us talk a bit about criticism and critics. In recent times much has been said about these subjects. Sometimes the discussion is passionate, and once this happens it becomes one sided and not completely just.

Critics and criticism have their considerable merits. It would be uncharitable not to mention this, and not properly value critics' endeavours. I have in mind a turning point, which has already been noticed in the literary press, in the problem of the positive hero, and in the study, from clear class and historical positions, of our traditions and the diversity of the modern literary process. These successes of critics are especially visible where editorial boards themselves show increased interest towards them. In this regard one should not fail to note our youngest publication, the anthologies SOVREMENNAYA DRAMATURGIYA. Only two issues have appeared. From them, however, one can sense that the editorial board has intentionally given criticism a big role and directed it towards urgent problems of dramatic literature. Unfortunately, many press organs are not concerned about directing critics efforts towards discovering all the wealth of the modern literary process, its pluses and minuses, and towards thinking about concrete phenomena in literature. Criticism is an indispensable component part of literature, whether it be prose, poetry, or drama. It is necessary for our common concern. Only the systematic movement of criticism to the front line of the ideological struggle will help in raising its standards even higher and in saving it from serious shortcomings. These latter are substantial. In the CPSU Central Committee decree it states:

"On the pages of journals there appear historical and critical literary works the authors of which have clearly not been able to handle the complex material. There is a confusion in world views and an inability to see social phenomena historically, from precise class positions. Literary criticism sometimes lacks definitive and principled evaluations."

This occurs above all because the editorial boards themselves sometimes do not completely know what they intend to tell their readers and thus willfully or unwillfully cater to slipshod ideological and aesthetic views, and to subjective predilections.

Every editorial board must seriously think about strengthening criticism departments. Our advice on criticism and the study of literature is to fundamentally and systematically work on problems of critical methodology and help critics master the scientific analysis of the current literary process. Scholars from IMLI /Institute of World Literature imeni A. M. Gorkiy/ and other scientific institutions must participate in these tasks.

There is yet another problem which must be mentioned today. This problem was recently correctly discussed by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in one of its recurrent "Diaries". Rejecting both coarseness and nonobjectivity as impermissible methods in our comradely environment, many critics are unable to avoid the turn to excessive showering of complements. After, all, as has long been known, abuse and praise are extremes of the same phenomenon - irresponsibility.

Some writers intolerantly react even to those critical judgements which are, in essence, dictated by the purest motives and are benevolent in form. After their publication the editorial boards of press organs and writers' organizations receive statements, letters, and protests in which the critic is subjected to abuse. In such situations we should give the critic unconditional support and patiently explain to the indignant authors that the relationship to criticism is one of the most important indicators of literary professionalism and is certainly a quality of true comradeship.

The CPSU Central Committee Decree states:

"New generations of Soviet young people need a positive hero, close to them in time and spirit, who would be received as an artistic discovery, would influence people's actions and reflect the fate of the people."

Can one doubt that Soviet multinational literature, which has traveled such a huge distance with its native people and party, is capable of creating new artistic images of contemporaries, possessing a great force of truthfulness and inspiration.

In the name of the plenum of the USSR Union of Writers let us assure the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, and the Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev that the USSR Union of Writers, all its national sections, chief editors of press organs, editorial boards of journals and newspapers and journals, and party activist writers will exert all their energy to masterfully and completely fulfill the directives and advice of the party expounded in the CPSU Central Committee Decree: "On Creative Linkages of Literary-Artistic Journals with the Practice of Communist Construction."

11,574

CSO: 1800/26

## NATIONAL

### UNION BOARD OF JOURNALISTS SUMMARIZES FUTURE RESPONSIBILITIES

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 10, Oct 82 pp 22-23

/Article: "In the USSR Union of Journalists Board"/

/Text/ At a session of the secretariat of the USSR Union of Journalists Board a resolution was adopted concerning the promulgation of an All-Union campaign by journalists and rabsel'kors [workers' and rural correspondents] for economies and thrift under the motto: "Everything which has been produced should be conserved and used in an economical manner!"

The secretariat recommended that republic, kray, oblast, municipal, and primary journalistic organizations, as well as workers' and rural correspondents become actively involved in the nationwide movement, as developed upon the initiative of the people's deputies, to implement the Food Program, to conserve and make more effective use of material and labor resources in industry, agriculture, at enterprises of the agro-industrial complex, in transportation, and in the service field. This campaign will be conducted from 1 August 1982 through 1 January 1986.

The secretariat affirmed the position of the journalists and rabsel'kors regarding the All-Union campaign. The principal task of the campaign is to extend all manner of aid to agricultural workers in their struggle to fulfill and over-fulfill the plans and socialist pledges for the production and procurement of grain and other agricultural products, to ensure the maximum possible contribution to the country's food resources.

In order to carry out the tasks set by the campaign, it has been recommended that widespread use be made of all forms of creative work by the journalistic organizations. The primary journalistic organizations are including their own representatives--journalists and rabsel'kors--in the public monitoring groups at enterprises, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes; they are conducting check-up raids, inspections, and contests.

The boards of the republic, kray, and oblast journalistic organizations, in agreement with the party committees, are creating staffs which are carrying out operational direction of the campaign, sum up the results of the struggle for economies and thrift, and publish information about the course of the campaign in the oblast, kray, and republic press, as well as on television and radio broadcasts. A Central Staff has been created within the USSR Union of Journalists Board.

Five prizes of 500 rubles each have been established for the journalistic groups which distinguish themselves the most in their participation in the campaign; 10 creative out-of-town work assignments [business trips] throughout the Soviet Union and to the socialist countries have been established for journalists and rabsel'kors.

The Central House of Journalists has set up a Board of Honor, which will bear the names of the journalists and rabsel'kors who distinguish themselves most greatly in the All-Union campaign for economies and thrift.

The secretariat adopted a resolution to conduct, jointly with the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy and the USSR DOSAAF Central Administration, from 1 January 1983 through 1 March 1985 an All-Union contest for the best elucidation of the military-patriotic theme in republic, kray, oblast, city, association, rayon, district, and fleet newspapers, as well as on television and radio, devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

A statement was approved concerning the All-Union contest for the best elucidation of the military-patriotic theme in newspapers, on television and radio.

Results were summed up of the All-Union and zonal seminars of economic journalists and agrarian specialists on the topic "Urgent Problems of the Soviet Economy's Development in the Light of the Decisions of the May (1982) and November (1981) Plenums of the CPSU CC and the Press's Tasks," of the publicist-journalists--"The Non-Chernozem Lands Constitute a Common Concern" (in Bryansk); also of journalists writing on problems of literature and art (in Vilnius); artists of the periodical press in Trans-Caucasia and the North Caucasus; and the All-Union brief meeting of journalists, held in Kharkov, on the problems of the press's sponsorship of the most important facilities of agricultural machinery manufacture.

Also examined were the results of the plenum of the USSR Federation of Sports Journalists, which discussed the progress in carrying out the decisions of the 26th party congress and the September (1981) decree of the CPSU CC and the USSR Council of Ministers, entitled "On the Further Upsurge of Physical Education and Sports."

A communication was heard concerning the session of the MOZh [International Organization of Journalists] Permanent Commission on scholarly research and documents in the field of journalistic study. The secretariat agreed with the proposed draft Charter [Bylaws] of the MOZh Permanent Commission on scholarly research and documentation in the field of journalistic study and the document on the tasks and functions of the commission. The commission's operational plan for the years 1982--1983 was approved. The MGU [Moscow State University] Faculty of Journalism was entrusted with the task of preparing proposals concerning the conduct of joint research studies with the scientific centers of unions which are MOZh members.

It was recognized as feasible to prepare for publication a MOZh yearbook on the problems of journalistic study, the journalistic movement, and journalistic education.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Pravda", "Zhurnal'ist", 1982

2384

CSO: 1800/188



## REGIONAL

### VAYNO ON FOOD PROGRAM, RAPO

Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 35, 1982 pp 2, 17

/Interview with Karl Vayno, 1st secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia; date and place not specified

/Text The weather dealt a blow to the Estonian farmer this year -- the cold spring period lasted until June. It was replaced by a dry summer and later, during the harvest period, rain arrived unexpectedly. All of this required that the farmers, in addition to possessing good knowledge of their work and the traditional ability and diligence, display a high degree of motivation and physical strength. Enthusiasm.

"Nor could it be otherwise" stated Karl Genrikhovich Vayno, "for this requirement is set forth in the decisions handed down during the May Plenum of the party's central committee just as it is a requirement of life itself. With the very first steps of the food program, Estonia is persistently campaigning to fulfill its tasks."

The discussion commences.

/Question It is known that Estonia is one of the "smallest" of the union republics: 0.2 percent of the country's territory and 0.6 percent of its population. And it would seem that its contribution towards the country's food program should conform to these percentages. Actually, as we have already noted here, this is not the case. Why is this Karl Genrikhovich?

/Answer It occurs owing to the fact that by no means is everything determined by these two criteria -- the size of the population and the dimensions of the territory. There are many other factors which affect the productivity of agricultural production. Allow me to cite such factors as traditions, experience, knowledge, contact with science and equipment availability. Not to mention the very powerful factor of nature, which has provided our Estonian farmers with the ability to raise pedigree and highly productive livestock, obtain high quality dairy products and produce good quality pork. That is, to develop such trends which are simply impossible for many other regions of the country. Each has its own particular maneuver in connection with the food program and its own opportunity for making a contribution towards it. But you began with figures and thus if you will now allow me to use them: if you compare the amount of agricultural products produced by us with the number of persons residing in the republic, then it turns

out that each year we produce almost 1 ton of milk, 160 kilograms of meat, 800 kilograms of potatoes and the same amount of grain per resident in Estonia. Naturally, a considerable portion of our agricultural output is delivered to the overall state fund. Naturally, we are proud of all of these indicators, but at the same time we are aware that they cannot be separated apart from the tremendous amount of assistance which the entire Soviet nation is providing for our small Estonia. Indeed, these high figures are the result of work performed not only by Estonian peasants, but also by Rostov combine builders and the creators of Belorussian tractors, the motor vehicle builders of the Tatar SSR and the oil workers of Tyumen who supply us with fuel. In short, these pleasing figures reflect the unified economic policies of the country.

And if we discuss the place occupied by Estonia in the country's food program, then this includes further development of livestock production, which in turn requires accelerated growth in the production of forage grain and grass feeds. Moreover, all of the growth which we obtain must be achieved by raising cropping power -- it is already practically impossible to expand the republic's fields. We will raise the cropping power of both our grain and forage crops and, as a result, we will raise the intensity of livestock production in the interest of successfully fulfilling the production plans for our chief products -- meat and milk. During this five-year plan, we must achieve an average annual production for meat of 210,000-215,000 tons and milk -- 1.2-1.3 million tons. Merely by achieving these considerable production volumes, we will be able to fulfill successfully our obligations to the state and ensure that the republic's population is supplied with food products.

Question Permit me now to ask the following question: among the problems confronting the republic's agroindustrial complex, are there some to which you attach special importance?

Answer There are several such problems which warrant special discussion. First of all we must extricate agriculture -- and this was pointed out quite fairly by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev during the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee -- from its dependence upon the weather. Unfortunately, we still have not learned how to work equally well under all types of weather conditions, despite the fact that it is well known that we are not blessed with uniformly good weather for the peasants. What path must we follow here? Strengthen the logistical base of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, employ stable varieties of agricultural crops, raise the skills of the personnel -- all of these factors will make it possible to obtain high yields and to harvest them during the best periods. Certainly, we are taking advantage of the experience of the country's best farms, all of which are successfully solving this problem. In short, as you can see, the path to be followed is quite clear.

The second problem confronting us at the present time is that of having to improve the administration of the entire agroindustrial complex. Yes, during the past few years a successful form has been found for administering agriculture and the industrial and transport branches which service it at the rayon level. The next step should now be undertaken: create an equally effective form of administration for the republic level. Moreover, it should be a form which will correspond to those operating in the rayons of Estonia. Sitting in the capital of Estonia, even if one were Solomon, it would be impossible to decide for the leaders of farms just when and how they must carry out their sowing work or when and how they must organize their harvest operations. Yes and it would be useless. Today it is unnatural for us: we now have experienced individuals at our disposal, individuals

who know their work and are armed with the latest scientific data -- cadres of specialists. They know their own land, their own weather conditions and their own material potential. They are capable of deciding how a farm should be operated. Moreover, this process of making responsible decisions is being developed at the "lower levels" -- I know several farms where the leaders no longer indicate to their brigade leaders what must be done and how. Rather, these individuals are allowed to use their own discretion in solving all operational problems. Here is still another example of such "decentralization": the republic has already rejected the system of authorized representatives -- we believe that there is nothing for "special representatives" to do in those instances where agricultural production is organized in a fine and modern manner. Everything must take place naturally, as the saying goes. By no means is this meant to exclude the carrying out of extensive advance organizational work by the party and soviet organs, but the final goal of all of this important work is aimed precisely at ensuring that everything proceeds "naturally."

/Question/ But what about backward and unprofitable farms?

/Answer/ There are no unprofitable farms in Estonia. All 300 of our kolkhozes and sovkhoses operate on a profitable basis and produce profit. Certainly, this is not meant to imply that we do not have backward farms. We consider those farms to be backwards the indicators of which are lower than the republic averages. This represents our chief reserve for raising agricultural production.

/Question/ Why the chief reserve?

/Answer/ Because today, in the face of a high level of management effectiveness and a great deal already having been accomplished in the interest of raising cropping power, milk yields and weight increases, as a result of which we have come close to achieving our "ceiling," it is easier and more effective for us to raise "backward farms to a higher level than it is to advance leading farms to a still higher level. Really, is it a simple matter for the livestock breeders to raise the milk yields by 300-400 kilograms on farms where the cows are already producing 4,000 kilograms annually? No, it is very difficult. For us, this is almost the limit today. However, it is quite another matter at farms where the milk yields do not exceed 3,500 kilograms. Here the milk yields can be increased by 300-400 kilograms considerably more rapidly.

/Question/ In such a case, allow me then to pose a "strange" question: why is it that "backward" farms exist in a republic where such great attention is being given to agriculture? What is the reason for this?

/Answer/ There are various reasons. There is the matter of distance from the rayon center and, in this regard, the considerable difficulties associated with retaining personnel owing to a lack of everyday conveniences. In many instances the fault lies with the leader of a farm: he becomes reconciled to the present situation and to the low level of operations and he ignores the means for moving forward. Recently, during the creation of an agroindustrial association at Pyarnu, the association's council decisively undertook to replace several such "lower than average" leaders and the work on the farms improved immediately thereafter.

/Question/ What has the initial operational experience of the rayon agroindustrial associations revealed? It is known that Estonia was one of the "pioneers" of the RAPO system.

/Answer/ I would not have used the term "initial experience." By far, the initial experience was accumulated at the Vil'yandi RAPO /rayon agroindustrial association/ -- it pioneered the new system and it has already celebrated its seventh anniversary. As you can see, this is a considerable length of service. Today, all of the republic's rayons have their own RAPO's. What should be singled out from the experience of our agroindustrial associations? A great deal -- including the organization of this work, the interrelationships of the partners belonging to an association and the very important lever for the social and economic development of the farms as the centralized funds. Under our condition, involving an acute shortage of personnel, people must be attracted to the rural areas and retained there. By what means? The RAPO's have aided us in finding an answer to this question. I recall how some of our specialists were frightened when the newly created association at Vilyandi directed the efforts of its partners towards creating better conditions, as rapidly as possible, for the work and life of our rural workers. Voices resounded in the city of Tallinn: why were funds being employed more for the construction of housing and kindergartens than they were for expanding production? We answered our comrades by stating that it was necessary for production itself and that it was something that all of us needed. For if we are unable to retain personnel in the rural areas today, then tomorrow there will be nobody available for work out on the fields or on the farms. Here there is only one solution: if you wish to develop rural production -- then fine living and working conditions must be created for the people in the rural areas. Meanwhile, the rates for growth in output in Vil'yandiskiy Rayon are the highest in the republic today and great potential still exists there for further expanding production.

/Question/ How extensively is the potential of the private plots being utilized throughout the republic? Are there any reserves available for use?

/Answer/ Yes, there certainly are, despite the fact that today the private plots are making a considerable contribution towards augmenting the food resources. Judge for yourself: thirteen percent of the large-horned cattle (16 percent of the cows) are located on private plots of the population. Here also are 4 percent of all of our pigs and almost all of our sheep -- 95 percent! The private plots produce almost one third of all of the republic's potatoes and vegetables, 18 percent of the meat and 21 percent of the milk. Such is the value of our private plots. Here I intentionally used the term "our" although at first glance it can in no way be combined with the word "private." The private plots are operated in behalf of everyone, for all of the people, for the entire republic and, as pointed out quite fairly during the May Plenum of the party's central committee, they require the fixed attention of the party and soviet leaders.

What then is our problem here? What is delaying the development this form of agricultural management, a form that is needed by us today? During the past few years, the attitude of the rural areas towards the private plots has changed imperceptibly and quite naturally. A rural worker has become accustomed to machines, to highly productive equipment and to modern organization of his production endeavors. Moreover, he is accustomed to spending his free time following other pursuits -- sitting in front of the television set, playing chess

with a neighbor, reading. The rural residents of Estonia are very high on sports and tourism. It is quite common for them to attend theatres, movies, clubs or cafes in the evening; we have good roads and the distances are not very great. Finally, the wages in the rural areas are higher than those in the cities. Thus, money is also available. Who maintains cows in the rural areas today? For the most part they are elderly people who maintain them by force of habit.

What should be done and how should the private plots be developed in such a situation? Assistance should be provided to those who wish to operate them. The conditions should be created for enabling each kolkhoz member or worker to maintain such plots. We are doing just this. Today we are satisfying completely all of the requests of the population for young poultry and pigs. If you wish to raise young pigs -- go ahead and do so! The farms are providing their members with good haying and pasture lands and equipment for cultivating the plots and for procuring and transporting feed. Some kolkhozes and sovkhoses have commenced using their own resources for the construction and modern equipping of facilities for maintaining livestock on a private basis. The goal is a simple one -- to alleviate the working conditions in the farmyards.

Question Is it not your feeling that in this century of machines and agricultural chemistry the peasants are beginning to lose their traditional quality of industry? Perhaps this is the reason for the modern equipment. Could it be that the equipment which is now carrying out the more difficult types of work has in fact brought about this condition?

Answer It is not easy for me to answer your question. Indeed, I can make a judgment only with regard to our Estonian countryside. And historically the Estonian peasants have always been known for their industry. It is in their blood. They spend their entire lives among swamps, rocks and rainfall. Each ear and each drop of milk is obtained with a great amount of difficulty. If an individual is lazy, he will not survive. Thus it was. Certainly the work is easier today, even though the natural conditions continue to remain complicated. But industry has already proven itself to be an indispensable trait of the national character. Moreover, it has an effect both on the equipment, in line with our discussion, and on the possible reason for the changing attitude towards work. We love our machines -- tractors, combines, motor vehicles -- and we take care of them. A tractor abandoned in a field or a rusted out combine -- these are sights which one does not see. Why is this? Such an attitude towards the equipment has been instilled over a period of centuries and it is based upon the difficult conditions of peasant life. Our peasants can only be industrious. When they undertake to do something, they do it well and to completion -- this rule is followed in a very strict manner. Do the machines affect the quality of their work. I do not believe so. Other factors may adversely affect it, for example poor organization of their work: an individual works in a fine and productive manner, but sees that it is to no avail -- a good crop is obtained with difficulty and thereafter much of it is lost during transport and storage. Naturally, this leaves an imprint.

But there are also factors of another type. Factors associated with the training of youth. It is known that many representatives of the older generation had to live through two wars, devastation and the difficult period of restoration. In short, they experienced much sorrow and it is their wish that their children will not have to live through such difficulties. But at times this completely fair desire assumes forms which are on the whole unacceptable to society. "You must not

experience that which I experienced" states a father to his son, having in mind not only the terrible severities that everyone had to endure but also the physical labor which he performed. And yet this labor was indeed required for society! Somebody had to graze the sheep, milk the cows, plow and sow the land, harvest the crops, uproot stumps, build irrigation systems and build roads. And this was difficult work, requiring a great amount of physical effort.

I believe that today the attitude of society towards physical labor is beginning to change. Life itself tends to convince one that all labor is necessary, important and useful.

I believe that the sources for the phenomenon which we have been discussing are to be found first of all in the miscalculations of our educational work. Here an important role must be played by the family, the kindergartens and certainly by the schools. For our schools, labor training must be just as natural and obligatory an element as the education given children in such disciplines as mathematics, language, history and literature. This is also an achievement of an all-round culture, one in which both the spiritual and material aspects are combined.

It bears mentioning that the republic's party organization is devoting attention to this problem. I recently paid a visit to the Syrve Sovkhoz on Saaremaa Island, where during an election meeting the party groups discussed, of all things, the weeding of carrots by local students. Importance was attached to the proper organization of their work. It was mentioned that this work instilled in the sovkhoz and especially in the youth themselves a love for peasant work and respect for each ruble earned. I wish to emphasize that there were no loud utterances and no orders to "carry out the work" or "do it this way," since this would not have the same effect in the upbringing of a youth as his direct participation in the work process. I believe that we must not be ashamed to attract youth to performing agricultural work within their capability. Only good can come from such action.

Question Could you not describe for us the manner in which the republic's city-dwellers and its industrial enterprises are furnishing assistance to the rural areas?

Answer Similar to other regions of the country, many city-dwellers are working in the rural areas. Moreover, it is very noticeable today, following the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, that the city-dwellers are well aware of the need for their providing assistance to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes -- the people understand: yes, during a given stage this is necessary for everyone, including myself. Just how the city-dwellers work in the rural areas and the quality of their work is yet another matter -- here I do not wish to cast any doubt upon their sincere intentions and desire to make a contribution to the overall task, but rather I have in mind the organization of this assistance, which is not always as good as one might wish. Reinforced by strong arguments, we sharply criticized the leaders of those farms where the cadres of city-dwellers have no work to perform or are not being utilized fully.

There is still one other circumstance which bears mentioning: today the rural areas do not require just simply assistance or working hands generally, but rather they require skilled hands. Machine operators are required -- combine and tractor operators and motor vehicle drivers. During the winter, "patron"-machine operators undergo training at Estonian enterprises. As a rule, they participate in repairing

the same types of equipment that they will be called upon to operate in the summer. I believe that this form of patronage assistance should be continued; in any case, we are developing it. Yes and the "patrons" themselves are interested in this program to a certain degree: the wages of the machine operators are extremely high. In any case, yesterday I met with machine operators at the Kirna Kolkhoz in Paydeskiy Rayon (there are city-dwellers among them) and I became convinced of this fact.

Question Do you believe that the trend of "city help for the rural areas" will continue for a long period of time? Or is it a temporary phenomenon?

Answer Beyond any doubt, it is temporary in nature. At least in the sense that the time will come when the rural areas will no longer require assistance from city-dwellers. What is it that prompts the rural areas to request assistance from the cities today in the form of personnel? Only one factor: a lack of powerful equipment -- tractors, combines, mowing machines. Equipment which must be three times more productive than present-day equipment. And this means that the requirements for machine operators would be three times less. Is it possible that there is a shortage of 1,200 machine operators in Estonia today -- an average of four per farm? Just imagine how much equipment would lie idle if no help was forthcoming from the cities in the form of people! Yet the population flow from the rural areas in a natural and inevitable process and thus the personnel problem with regard to machine operators will become more aggravated. This is why we are firmly of the opinion that the rural areas do not require increased deliveries of obsolete and low-productivity types of machines nor a quantitative increase in the machine-tractor pool, which inevitably requires increased numbers of machine operator personnel, but rather the rural areas require reliable and highly productive machines and the possibility of further growth in their potential in the future. It is hoped that the decisions handed down during the party's May Plenum will accelerate the development of such equipment.

Question The last question: what is meant by an Estonian peasant? Could you describe him for us?

Answer First of all I would note that this individual, a peasant, feeds 18 individuals. Surely you agree that this is a considerable number. He is always an individual who loves his work and who applies himself to it in a very responsible manner. He is an individual who employs all means available to him -- newspaper, radio, books, television, courses -- for expanding and intensifying his knowledge and he requires no prompting for doing so. He is an individual of few words who never brags about his achievements. During a discussion, he will mention what must be done in order for him to work better and also what is interfering with his work today. He is educated, although not in the sense that he has a certificate or diploma in his pocket attesting to his having completed work at an appropriate educational institute. No, his education is expressed in the fact that he strives to master that knowledge and culture which aid in the formation of an individual. Our peasant loves his home and I am not ashamed to say his comfort also. And his home is no different than a city home. It might even be better. Here you will certainly see good quality "city" furniture, a television set, a large library and a workshop, which is used by the peasant for his hobby or for maintaining the farm in good condition. If you attend the opera-house in Tallinn, you invariably will encounter him there. You will not distinguish him on the basis of the clothes

he wears, by his tie or the cut of his shirt -- everything will conform to the accepted style. However, you will recognize him by the suntan which covers his face and hands.

Today these hands are doing everything possible to ensure that the food program outlined by the party becomes a reality as rapidly as possible, that it is transformed into specific actions as rapidly as possible and that the fruits of this program will be enjoyed by all Soviet people.

7026

CSO: 1800/91



REGIONAL

TALSINSKIY RAPO FIRST SECRETARY INTERVIEWED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 21 Sep 82 p 2

[Interview with First Secretary of the Talsinskiy Raykom CPL Karl Karlovich Rutenberg; date and place not specified.]

[Text] The small city of Talsy is set in one of the most picturesque corners of Latvia. Its inhabitants are proud of the fact that, like ancient Rome, Talsy stands on seven hills. A large number of parks, two lakes, and innumerable gardens make the city especially attractive. And the closeness of the sea and the beauty of the surrounding nature have for a long time attracted tourists. But never before have so many people come here from the most diverse corners of the country. They are coming to acquaint themselves with a very interesting experiment, to study the so-called "Talsy Model," and to see everything with their own eyes. As early as 23 June 1976 one of the country's first rayon agricultural associations was created in Talsinskiy Rayon, and on 30 June 1978 it was transformed into the Talsinskiy Rayon Agro-Industrial Association (RAPO). Its membership consisted of nine kolkhozes, five sovkhoses, and the Stende Experimental Selection Station. The "Raysel'khoztekhnika," inter-kolkhoz construction organization, a dairy plant, and many processing enterprises entered the association with the rights of associate members. A fundamentally new organization--a state cooperative formation--has arisen and is successfully operating on Talsy land. The Talsy Model's creators were scientists from the Institute of Economics of the Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences, particularly the Doctor of Economic Sciences and now Corresponding Member of the Academy A. A. Kalmyn. Local party and government workers did a great deal to realize the experiment. Karl Karlovich Rutenberg has been working since January 1973 as the first secretary of the Talsinskiy Raykom of the Communist Party of Latvia. It is with him that our correspondents are holding a discussion.

[Question] The rayon agro-industrial complexes are only beginning their existence, and there are people who still have to be convinced of the advantages of these new associations. Where do you see the strength of the RAPO, and its cardinal difference from previous organizational forms?

[Answer] In our rayon this association was born as a result of scientific studies of ways to increase the efficiency of agricultural production. We moved from scientific searches to actual practice.

Branch production associations had been created in agriculture before, but RAPO is a single economic production complex. You see, our entire life today demands an overall solution of economic, social, and cultural problems. RAPO exists not in order to command farms and specialists, but to make fuller use of economic possibilities. The RAPO charter has recorded in it that the complex operates on the basis of the principles of cost accounting, and so that the entire production mechanism will function better it has centralized funds and uses its own accounting prices.

And so, the RAPO is a state cooperative form of enterprise which operates in accordance with the territorial-branch principle.

The complex provides for strong relationships between the farms and, at the same time, for their independence. Production specialization and an efficient division of labor stimulates not only the material but also the spiritual progress of the village. The RAPO successfully combines two forms of property (state and cooperative), the working conditions and wages of workers and kolkhoz workers are made equal in it, and the line separating intellectual from physical labor is erased. A community of interests gives rise to collectivism and to friendship among people.

It seems to me that it is extremely interesting not only for a party worker but also for artists to follow how the RAPO changes the psychology of people. There are quite a few complex collisions and conflicts here. In particular, some old specialists were unable to adapt to the working conditions in the new association. What was the work of an agronomist, engineer, and zootechnician in the past? Chiefly the gathering of information and the making up of various reports and directives. Now, clear and exact advice on concrete problems is demanded from them, and, moreover, the validity of their recommendations is verified by practice, at the end of the year, by the final result. In addition, every specialist is concretely responsible for some narrow production sector.

The psychological barrier is also being broken down in the consciousness of ordinary kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers. In the past each one worked for himself and for his own farm; now he works for the entire rayon. Thus, for example, the kolkhoz imeni Lenin grows seeds for the entire association at prices lower than the state ones; the other farms have been freed from this painstaking work. But just try to provide poor quality seeds to your own rayon, or to neighboring farms. There is strict mutual control here and, moreover, people

know that the amount of the centralized funds, including material incentives and also housing construction, depends upon their concrete successes or failures.

With the agro-industrial association the real advantages of Soviet democracy become graphic. It is created on a voluntary basis and managed by a council. With us the Council has 84 members and they gather no less than once a quarter discuss upcoming matters. A board has been created for current work.

The board meets once a month, adheres strictly to the principle of collegiality, upcoming matters are decided upon by a majority vote, while incurrent matters there is one-man management. In the past an authoritative leader of a strong farm had everything, while a weak one frequently had nothing. Now all of these problems are solved by the Council, and they are solved intelligently and justly.

The RAPO does not tolerate a dependent psychology, and develops an economic way of thinking in people. The leader of a lagging farm cannot "simply ask" that Council board for equipment, a truck, fertilizer, or money for a club or kindergarten. He has to convince the members of the board of the economic usefulness of a measure or construction project. And with us the strong help the weak judiciously and, at the same time, teach them to work. The gap between advanced and lagging farms is constantly narrowing in the Talsy RAPO.

[Question] How is the social development of the village going?

[Answer] During the first year of the association's work scientists from the Academy of Sciences of Latvia developed and ratified at the Council a long-term RAPO program for the specialization, concentration, and mutual concentration of agricultural production, and also for social development until the year 1990. The essence of our social program is the creation of intra-rayon regional centers of inter-farm significance. These centers are being created in first category urban type settlements and in cities: Sabile, Valdemarpils, Roya, and Dundaga. The basic farm settlements will become second category centers. The regional centers will provide services not only for the population and farms on its own territory, but also for the inhabitants of neighboring settlements. In some of the new inter-farm centers, such, as Sabile and Valdemarpils, there are already the necessary institutions: a secondary school, children's institutions, a House of Culture, a summer theater, a polyclinic or hospital, various stores, a canteen, and a domestic services combine. The necessary engineering facilities for water supply and heating are being created here.

This kind of system of social development for populated points seems to us to be the most rational one. The creation of the RAPO threw a bright light on our previous errors and miscalculations. For example, a large House of Culture was built on the kolkhoz "Tsinya," but full use is not being made of it and it cannot be fully used by the cultural forces of this farm. And nearby, on the sovkhos "Lubezere" another enormous House of Culture was built. Such an unintelligent dispersal of resources and labor!

We try to see to it that on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz cultural and service institutions look like they were run by a "good boss." This kind of real boss is the board of the kolkhoz imeni Lenin. In the settlement of Vandzene this farm and the "Lubezere" sovkhoz have set up a beautiful concert hall in the former church, and the ancient castle is being restored. In a word, through their united efforts the spiritual life of the villagers can be made rich and genuinely attractive.

The successful work of the RAPO is impossible without profound scientific substantiations and without the introduction of scientific developments into our production and into management. The development of our plans and programs is participated in by many of Latvia's VUZes and scientific research and academic institutes, and an automated production management system is being introduced. All of this is making great demands upon cadres of all levels and is demanding a rise in the standard of work.

This is why the RAPO has dozens of students on stipends in higher educational institutions who are studying computers, zooengineering, economics, construction, and other subjects. The board of the RAPO Council has introduced a system for the training and advanced training of middle echelon cadres and also of popular rural occupations. We have a course combine and an advanced experience school.

[Question] Many of the problems which were solved in the past by the party raykom are now in the jurisdiction of the RAPO Council. How has this reflected on the work of the party agency?

[Answer] The role and authority of the rayon party committee under the new conditions is not only not diminishing, but, on the contrary, it is growing stronger. The rayon is the chief element in the solution of the production and social problems of the Food Program. And the RAPO fits very well into the structure of government and party agencies. The RAPO Council is headed by the Deputy Chairman of the rayispolkom Vilnis Zhanovich Klenberg, so that government workers have constantly got their finger on the pulse. I try not to miss a single meeting.

The new economic mechanism is giving rise to a large number of problems. One of the most acute ones is overcoming departmental barriers. The new principles of management do not at all fit into the old instructions which are in effect in departmental enterprises. It is impossible in the rayon to "junction" the interests of the enterprises of ministries and departments with the purposes and tasks of the RAPO. Special conditions are needed so that their dual subordination to the rayon and the ministry does not get in the way of the association's purposes and so that they are responsible not for "percent," but for the final result, for output. These conditions will provide for the creation of a republic agro-industrial complex.

And the fact that the RAPO Council takes upon itself some of the managerial functions which previously had to be performed by the secretaries and officials

of the party raykom can only be welcomed. We have more time to educate people and to discuss fundamental issues of the future.

The chief goal now is a clear coordination of the organizational and ideological and political work of the primary party organizations of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and institutions and enterprises which are members of the RAPO. It is for the most rapid realization of our economic and social plans that the Buro of the Talsinskiy raykom created through a special decision a Council of Primary Party Organization Secretaries. It meets once in a quarter and is led by the raykom first secretary. This body is collective, consultative, but also authoritative. We are seeking new forms of ideological and political work, new paths to the man of labor.

The first years of the Talsinskiy RAPO show that a successful form has been found for the development of agricultural production and of the social and cultural complex in the village.

2959

CSO: 1800/126

## REGIONAL

### BELORUSSIAN LITERATURE GROWING

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 9 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Ales' Adamovich: "Common Path--Common Wealth"]

[Text] The development of Soviet literature is a complicated and dramatic process of the discovery of all the potentialities and wealth of national literature on the path of convergence and mutual enrichment. The actual principle of multinational unity of literature presupposes special dynamism of internal development. This principle must generally exclude such a phenomenon as prolonged creative stagnation and marking time.

Some literatures spend a definite time accumulating new qualities, others advance, moving in some new direction which is important for the development of society, and this creates a constant common mood of search, creative competition and mutual enrichment.

Of course all of this does not mean that V. Kondrat'yev or G. Baklanov, or Yu. Bondarev has to follow the Belorussians, or that Ya. Brylya or V. Koz'ko has to follow V. Belov or V. Rasputin, or all of them together have to follow Ch. Aytmatov who wrote, one can say, the social-philosophical novel for the period beginning in the 1980's. It was written about terrestrial and "celestial" affairs: "A Day Lasts Longer Than a Century."

Every literature behind it has its own space of national history, culture and tradition. Only the inexperienced mushroom hunters head together to the place where someone found a family of boletus, as if there was not enough forest for everyone. Especially as everything goes into a "common basket." Why look further, wear yourself out by distant paths in order that your voice would be heard, do not trample the earth, roots, and moss around your neighbor!

Yes, of course there are areas which are common for many of our literatures which are neither Russian, nor Belorussian nor Ukrainian, nor Lithuanian, nor Moldavian. For example, there is the recollection of the war time, or the fate of yesterday's, affairs and problems of today's village. Here there can be significant advances in something which belonged to someone. For example, V. Koz'ko wrote a new novel "Road by Wheel" ("Nerush"). Everyone who read it had to estimate how it was related to "Matera" of V. Rasputin. Although the Rasputin novel was about flooding of the land (and the human memory), while the novel of V. Koz'ko was about drying (and withering). It was about the drying of Poles'ye and the withering of the human soul when people mechanically fulfill their work, which requires love for these and an uneasy thought for those to whom the work is addressed. No, Koz'ko wrote

his novel not because the Siberian Rasputin created an attractive work. He wrote it because he lives his own kray, his own fate, and lives with feelings and thoughts of people related in spirit. In addition, the Belorussian literature has many traditions in developing the "woodland" topic, starting with "Woodland Tales" of Yakub Kolas. Then there was the "Woodland Chronicle" of Ivan Melezh. Thus could the Belorussian literature really not echo the final situation when the continuous land reclamation, powerful modern equipment, having solved some problems, at the same created a set of others, global-economic problems: the woodlands, after all, are the "main swamp of Europe!"

The novel of Koz'ko appeared because we could not fail to write about this. It has a Russian "neighbor"--"Farewell to Matera." They exist in Soviet literature side-by-side illuminating each other. But they do not shade each other, as happens when one of the works is an imitation.

Life itself, the national fate, affairs and problems of the entire kray obliged the Belorussians to write the woodland "Matera." But if this were not a call, a command of the earth itself, any degree of boldness and talent of the author would not save it from repetition, but there is not even a trace of repetition in the novel of Koz'ko.

National literature which has a general readership has its own complications and problems. One for all, comparable to all. Today this is precisely the situation. Here no special consideration is made for the fact that you are living because of local patriotism and allowances: the dull, in return yours, is ours! In order to be yours, to become yours for your modern and national reader, it is necessary to take into consideration the following criteria: this reader has the broadest access to world literature as well.

Thus look for your own in yourself, but do not be lazy about your neighbor, look: see what affairs others have, what "harvest," what "agricultural engineering"!

This farm ambition would not benefit but would harm each literature: why do I need your experience, I have enough of my own! No, if someone does work, wears out a stitch in some direction important for everyone, thank him and use this so that by saving effort and time you can advance forward to a new stage and in a new direction yourself, stimulating the common movement. This is how national literature creates authority for itself and its people, not by stubborn digging apart from others, on an isolated literature farm.

When you read a work of this level, value, of such creative success as "Last Period" or "Farewell to Matera," you experience a feeling of strength and reliability from this side. Everything is more reliable and comfortable in literature for those who have this strong backbone and such heights.

Somebody's success is even more joyful if it is reinforced and the importance and influence on the reader are elevated by the power of a certain literature in which I myself am involved. "Military," for example, or more accurately antimilitary.

By the way, the "military" writers for some reason do not at all object that the critics unite them under "one cap." The label "villagers" from time to time is protested "by some" and is even insulting. What is this: the age-old pride of the "military" for their "uniform"? The touchiness of the "village" is also not new, even in literary affairs? Whose situation, whose title today is more honorable and more authoritative if it is not this the "villager"!

Yes it has all come down to a word.

Thus, within the literature shop ("military", "village") the feelings of creative competition (and mobility) apparently must be if not more acute, then more complicated. Within the framework of national literature, and on a national scale.

Different trends are possible here, at times drastically differing from each other. Yes such trends exist in the "military," for example, literature. In this case the Belorussian writer V. Bykov can be quite close (in search and creative principles) to the "foreign" I. Melezh (author of the "Minsk Direction") or I. Shamyakin, and the Russian prose writers V. Kondrat'yev or V. Semin, in the same way in their turn to I. Shamyakin, and the novels of I. Stadnyuk or A. Chakovskiy are more native than some famous Belorussian works.

This is natural and normal, without creative partiality, and trends, what movement or development in literature is possible, without this there is no literary life. For the multinational literature, such as ours, the Soviet, it is also characteristic that the trends and courses of intranational literary development are easily and freely fused into a common channel, in turn strengthening and accelerating certain courses in this, already national process. The Lithuanians have an analytical-psychological search of all of our prose, the Latvians, and epic, the Estonians, genre-philosophical, essay ("mini novel") search, the Moldavians and Armenians, a parable-poetic, etc. But the Belorussians, they also seek their own in national prose, and they strengthen it, make it deeper, for example, military-documentary and generally "military" literature. The "Bird and Nests" of Ya. Bryl'ye is in an interesting creative interaction with "Dam" of V. Semin, while the stories of V. Bykov are definitely and very noticeably influential on the genre of the modern Soviet "military" story. Bykov, who took a lot (in his own words) from G. Baklanov and Yu. Bondarev, honestly pays back his debts. "Sashka" and "Selizharovskiy Highway" of V. Kondrat'yev is a development and enrichment of that line of "military" prose which V. Bykov held to especially firmly. When you read, for example, the interesting story of G. Glazov "Unknown Details," you want to say immediately: the Bykov school!

It is also curious to touch upon the following topic. The influence that we have on each other is not simple, one national literature on another and all together on each separately. But there is a case where even the roots or the rootlets stretch into the soil of our neighbor. It is worth it for us to separate ourselves by several centuries into the past, and to find immediately that we have common writers, common works, even Belorussian-Russian-Ukrainian-Polish! This is not to mention the Belorussian-Russian or Belorussian-Ukrainian or Belorussian-Lithuanian. The names and works of Georgiy Skórina and Simeon Polotskiy, Mikola Gusovski and Syrokoml' raise and unite us. Underground (under literature) are merging and intersecting rivers and streams of folklore!

Here is something else interesting.

During the long decades of forced lethargy (when the very Belorussian language was banned) participation of our, Belorussian spiritual culture in the affairs of the general literary affairs was often expressed precisely in the fact that the Belorussian soil (folklore, national creativity) was enriched by



the literature of the neighboring peoples. It is common knowledge how much this folklore is significant in the creativity of Adam Mickiewicz or Eliza Ozheshko. A. Kuprin found his "Olesya" in Poles'ye, where F. Dostoyevskiy had some "rootlets." One can also recall the "Pushkin Dubrovskiy" in the "Boyarina Orshu" of M. Lermontov.

In known letter of M. Gor'kiy to the Ukrainian writer M. Kotsyubinskiy, the simplicity and nationality of the first works of the founders of the new Belorussian literature Ya. Kupala and Ya. Kolas was stressed: "They write so primitively and simply, so tenderly, sadly and sincerely. If only we had a few of their qualities! O lord, how good that would be!"

If there was an influence of the Belorussians and their new literature, then it was precisely in this direction. That is initially, directly the folklore effect on Mickiewicz, Ozheshko, Lermontov, and Kuprin. Then it was more complicated and already more literary. It seems that the peasant epoch of the 20th century, "New Land" of Yakub Kolas also had some significance and influence when Aleksandr Tvardovskiy who had a good knowledge and loved the Belorussian poetry and national creativity of the Belorussians created "Country of Muraviya."

Here is no longer only the "soil" for other literatures.

Here is already the effect of another level, exchange on a level, so to speak, technology of literary affairs.

Yes, today we are at that stage, that level where we may not only take, but also propose to someone else our "technology." This happens both in the genres of purely artistic creativity, and in documentary genres.

The Belorussian literature is comparatively young. The prose is the same age as the revolutions, 1905 and 1917.

But under conditions, in a situation of the most active interaction with neighboring literatures, close and far, when your own literature is part of a multinational literary massif, rapidly developing, under these conditions both the periods and the paths are reduced and shortened.

We have been convinced of this in our own experience. The Belorussian literature today is visible from afar: it is read, translated, it is written about, disputed, its achievements and example. This is a weighty argument in favor of the socialist paths for national development.

9035

CSO: 1800/124

## REGIONAL

### WORK OF LATVIAN RAPO RAYKOM DESCRIBED

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 2 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by R. Matisa, first secretary of the Valmiyerskiy party raykom:  
"Communists in RAPO"]

[Text] The rural workers of Valmiyerskiy Rayon are faced with large and responsible tasks. I shall cite only a few figures. Compared to the past 5-year plan we have to increase the sale to the state of grain by 24 percent, meat by 18, milk by 6, eggs by 14, vegetables by 12, and potatoes by 8 percent. The average annual milk yield per cow has to reach 3,426 kilograms.

The plenum of the rayon party committee at which the tasks of communists in fulfilling the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee were discussed defined the chief directions of work. The standard of farming has to be substantially improved. In using new grain and grass varieties their yield has to be increased in order to strengthen the feed base of animal husbandry. Only in this case can high yields and additional weight be counted upon. We shall improve the organization of labor in the village, strengthen discipline, and make more efficient use of equipment. The services of the agro-service have to be increased in amount and improved in quality. Private plots will be greatly developed. We shall make more efficient use of the help of city dwellers.

An increase in the yield from agricultural production will be greatly helped by agro-industrial integration which has been in progress in our rayon for four years now. The RAPO now contains all of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, the raysel'khoztekhnika, the raysel'khozkhimiya, the inter-kolkhoz construction organization, a mobile mechanized column for water resources construction, and a poultry factory. The advantages of the new system of management are indisputable.

The shift to progressive forms of economic management also made necessary an improvement of party leadership, an increase in the efficiency of the low-level party elements, and a clearer coordination of their work. We are doing this within the framework of the existing forms and methods of organizational and political work, but with regard to the special characteristics of the agro-industrial association.

Thus, there has been a change in the structure of the party aktiv's information days and of the seminars for party organization secretaries. Now their program mandatorily includes an exchange of experience, including experience borrowed from the All-Union Exhibition of the Achievements of the Economy of the USSR, and a collective examination of the issues connected with the best placement of communists at decisive sectors. In planning party work we bring the most important problems of economic leadership to the forefront. We have begun to show more interest in the opinions of party activists and rank-and-file communists regarding what is most important at the given moment and how best to eliminate shortcomings. At the Buro meetings and raykom plenums we work out recommendations which are not only concrete but which also take account of the specific nature of the work of party people in various organizations and of their place in the fulfillment of decrees. We are directing especial attention to performance control and verification.

Guiding ourselves by the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee which adopted the country's Food Program, we have created a new agricultural section in the raykom. It is led by V. Khormanis who, before coming to party work, was the chief expeditor of the rayon agro-industrial association. He has sufficient experience and energy, and we are confident that he will cope with this important assignment. But we shall keep a constant watch on the setting up of the section and provide assistance to its workers.

The raykom Buro has also ratified a regulation on the RAPO Council of Primary Party Organization Secretaries. It is led by the secretary of the party organization of the agro-industrial association, the Candidate in Agricultural Sciences Ya. Strazds. This is a new form of party work in the rayon. The Council sees to it that party decrees are embodied more rapidly in concrete deeds, that everything new and progressive is introduced, that the specialization and concentration of agricultural production develops at rapid rates, ideological work improves, and that cultural and living conditions in the village improve. It also promotes the most rapid dissemination of progressive experience among all of the RAPO farms and organizations. The Council also has control over the sowing, the preparation of seeds, the collection of the harvest, and long-term problems. They include the efficient use of labor and material and financial resources, vocational orientation, the training of cadres, and others.

Without exaggeration I will say that the Council is doing a very large amount of work which is necessary to everybody. This is to a considerable extent determined by its composition. It includes, for example, the party organization secretaries of the "Kauguriyeshi" and "Zelta Druva" kolkhozes E. Ozolinya and I. Aumeystare. They work creatively and with initiative. One can learn from the communists of these farms how to obtain the absolute fulfillment of decisions and how to increase their effectiveness, which is very important under the conditions of the RAPO. We try to make the experience of the best common property.

We regard the activization of the party groups as an important characteristic of party work in the RAPO. This is of enormous importance. For the groups

work in those places where production tasks are accomplished--at sectors, livestock sections, and work shops. During the sowing, feed preparation, and harvesting we create temporary party and Komsomol groups in the overall production detachments. They perform ideological work, participate in the organization of socialist competitions, promote the most rapid dissemination of progressive experience, and together with the patrol and people's deputies struggle for the safekeeping of the crop which has been raised. We want to reach the point where all of the permanent and temporary party groups operate with the same fighting spirit as on the kolkhozes "Dikli," "Straume," and "Matishi."

In order to successfully realize the Food Program it is very important to strengthen the party nucleus among the representatives of the basic agricultural occupations to field workers, mechanization specialists, animal husbandry workers, and middle echelon specialists. For this reason the party raykom is giving especial attention to this matter. By increasing the personal responsibility of the primary party organization secretaries, and also the raykom apparatus workers, we have achieved a situation in which as many representatives of the above occupation have entered the CPSU in six months of this year as during all of last year. However, we are against a mechanical increase in the ranks of the party. People who are really worthy of the high title of member of our Leninist party and who are capable of leading other comrades are sought out and prepared for entrance into the CPSU. This gives us the possibility of increasing the vanguard role of communists and better influencing the development of agricultural production.

The party raykom also focuses on cadres of various levels. The issues connected with their selection, placement, and education were at the center of its attention before. But the shift to the new form of management has brought to light gaps in the work of some of them: an insufficiency of enterprisingness, of an ability to work with people, and of the capacity to take independent decisions. In cadre policy we adhere to the Leninist principle of evaluating every worker according to his political, practical, and moral qualities. We have quite a few recognized communist leaders. One can name for example the Chairmen of the kolkhozes: "Nauksheny" V. Shuin'sh, "Matishi" Kh. Apinis, "Kopsolis" A. Liyezers, and "Vaydava" L. Millenberg, the Manager of the rayon Goskomsel'khoztekhnika Association P. Mezhsals, and other comrades. We attempt to inculcate other leaders with their experience in mobilizing people for the fulfillment of production assignments, their creative approach to work, and their very workstyle.

Recently many specialists from rayon institutions and organizations have come to production with recommendations from the raykom. Thus, the RAPO apparatus worker A. Pabriks has become the chairman of the "Draudziba" kolkhoz, the procurement inspector A. Leytens has taken charge of the "Valmiyera" sovkhov, and the raykom instructor I. Lautsis has been placed in front of the workers of the "Ziyemeli" kolkhoz. At the same time, we are now working on the solution of the problem of returning to the village people who have received an agricultural education but who for various reasons have remained in the city. There

are such specialists at the Valmiyera, Mazsalatsa, and Ruiyena enterprises. We shall conduct individual work with them, persuade them, and create appropriate working and living conditions for them. Of course, this is a very difficult and troublesome matter, but we do not have the right to discount this kind of cadre reserve.

The raykom is also doing a great deal to increase the number of mechanization and animal husbandry specialists. The vocational orientation of the school youth can and should be of great use here. It is being done well in the Rubens and Matishi eight-year schools where local farm specialists direct the work of agricultural circles. Moreover, they do this not formally, but with feeling. For this reason, many of the graduates willingly master agricultural occupations and stay on to work in their native places. Unfortunately, not everywhere is vocational orientation being given serious attention, and we shall have to correct this situation.

Every year we send around 40 young men and women to the Latvian Agricultural Academy with posting assignments and stipends from the farms and the RAPO. This is also our future reserve. And year after year we have been able to fulfill our assignments for sending young people to secondary vocational and technical schools and tekhnikums with an agricultural profile. At the same time, almost one-half of the middle-echelon specialists on the farms are practical workers, and some of them are close to pension age. Who will replace them? This cannot but agitate every party organization.

There is much work ahead of us. The party raykom will continue, on the basis of a profound analysis of the experience being accumulated, to improve organizational and political work in the masses, to seek more efficient work by the RAPO, and to develop competitions of its workers for the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

2959

CSO: 1800/126

## REGIONAL

### ESTONIAN DAYS OF LITERATURE AND ART OPEN IN KAZAKHSTAN

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 19 Oct 82 p 1

[Article by M. Siymer and A. Prisyazhnyy, special correspondents of ETA:  
"Warm Meeting on the Kazakhstan Earth. Arrival in Alma-Ata of Participants  
for the Days of Literature and Art of the Estonian SSR"]

[Text] The capital of Kazakhstan is in a holiday mood. The unautumn-like warm rays of the sun have illuminated the red calico of the cloths and the golden leaves of the city's trees, prepared to receive the dear guests, the participants in the Days of Literature and Art of the Estonian SSR to the Kazakh SSR. The Days of Literature and Art of Kazakhstan took place previously in our republic with a convincing, impressive picture of friendship and unity.

The Days of Literature and Art of the Estonian SSR in the Kazakh SSR will open triumphantly on 20 October in the capital of Kazakhstan. Numerous participants of this holiday from our republic have arrived today in Alma-Ata to participate in it.

The Alma-Ata airport is brightly decorated. The flags of the USSR, Estonian SSR, Kazakh SSR, and all the union republics are waving before the landing field. There is a red transparency on the face of the building: "Welcome Fraternal Friendship!", the emblem of the Days of Literature and Art of Estonia, slogans and posters glorifying the unity and harmony of the Soviet people.

The airliner lands. At the ladder the girls in national costumes give the messengers of our republic bread and salt, and bouquets of flowers. The delegation of the Estonian SSR is headed by the secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee R. E. Ristlaan.

The delegation is formed of deputy chairman of the ESSR Council of Ministers A. K. Gren, head of the department of culture of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee O. Ya. Ugt', ESSR Minister of Culture I. A. Lott, chairman of the ESSR State Committee of Publication L. Yu. Kayk, second secretary of the Tallinn gorkom Estonian Communist Party N. P. Ganyushov, chairman of the board of the Union of Writers of the ESSR, national writer of the ESSR P. A. Kuusberg, active member of the USSR Academy of Art, People's Artist of the USSR, Professor E. K. Okas, chairman of the board of the Union of Artists of the ESSR, People's Artist of the ESSR I. A. Torn, chairman of the board of the Union of Composers of the ESSR, People's Artist of the ESSR Ya. P. Ryaets, chairman of the Ispolkom of the Payde Raysovet of people's deputies I. Kh. Mets, chairman of the board of the Reference-Model Collective Fishery imeni S. M. Kirov,

Hero of Socialist Labor O. P. Kuul', mine tunneler of "Estoniya " from production association "Estonlants," Hero of Socialist Labor E. A. Paap, People's Writer of the ESSR D. Yu. Vaarandi, milkmaid of the experimental sovkhos "Vyandra" of the Pyarnu rayon of the ESSR, and Hero of Socialist Labor L. A. Saar.

The guests were warmly greeted by the secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee K. K. Kazybayev, the first secretary of the Alma-Ata Kazakhstan Communist Party obkom K. M. Aukhadiyev, deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers Sh. Zh. Zhanybekov, head of the department of culture of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee K. S. Sultanov, the first secretary of the Alma-Ata Kazakhstan Communist Party gorkom A. K. Zhakupov, chairman of the Alma-Ata g'rispolkom A. D. Koychumanov, minister of culture of the Kazakh SSR Zh. Ye. Yerkimbekov, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, creative unions of the Kazakh SSR, responsible party and soviet workers of the Alma-Ata Oblast and city, prominent workers of culture and representatives of the public in the republic.

A meeting took place in the airport at which K. K. Kazybayev, a soloist of the Kazakh state academic theater of opera and ballet imeni Abay, People's Artist of the USSR R. U. Dzhamanova and R. E. Ristlaan spoke.

The capital of Kazakhstan, all in green, in bright colors in the picturesque foothills of the Zailiyskiy Alatau, on the background of glistening snow caps, which has long been famous as a garden city, warmly greeted the guests. Their path was on streets decorated with flags of the USSR, Estonian SSR and Kazakh SSR, welcoming transparencies in Russian, Estonian and Kazakh and emblems of the holiday.

During the years of Soviet power, Alma-Ata has become one of the most beautiful and well-built cities in our country. Last year the millionth resident was born here. Alma-Ata is a large administrative, economic and cultural center with unique architectural ensembles. It is given a unique appearance with a complex "Medeo," House of Friendship, museum of arts, and light-colored quarters of the residential region of Orbit.

The Palace imeni V. I. Lenin is a large product of modern architecture in the republic which is original in its architectural-artistic design. It is located on the square which bears the name of the great Kazakh poet Abaya. The group of architects and builders who participated in .. designing and building the palace were awarded the USSR State Prize. Here, in the largest hall of Alma-Ata the congresses of the Kazakhstan Communist Party, other important major measures take place. Here the triumphant opening of the Days of Literature and Art of the Estonian SSR was held.

In the program of the days dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the USSR there are concerts with the participation of prominent masters of art, book and artistic exhibitions, a week of Estonian films, literary evening, meetings with creative intelligentsia, with labor collectives at the industrial enterprises, in the sovkhoses and kolkhoses of the Alma-Ata Oblast.

The participants of the Days of Literature and Art are also visiting the east Kazakhstan, Kokchetav and Chimkent Oblasts.

REGIONAL

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF AN ESTONIAN VILLAGE

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 20 Oct 82 p 2

[Interview with Eynar Piyl'mann, chairman of the kolkhoz "Vykhma" by outside correspondent of SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA R. Neering: "Effective Outlays"]

[Text] We have written many times about the social development of the village. Today this topic is continued in a conversation with our outside correspondent and Eynar Piyl'mann, the experienced and "stable" chairman of the kolkhoz "Vykhma" of the Vil'yandiskiy region.

[Question] What role does social development play in the "economic policy" of the farm?

[Answer] We have to admit first of all that social development is a question of strategy and not tactics.

The rural life is such that it is necessary to be involved in everything in a complex. At one time, in the 9th Five-Year Plan, we were carried away with the development of production and two-thirds of the capital investments were aimed at these goals. But soon we began to think.

The plan for social development for the 11th Five-Year Plan in the kolkhoz "Vykhma" has defined 2 basic goals. First of all, to present to the kolkhoz workers as much time as possible for their houses and families. This will be attained by regulating the days off, allocating places in kindergartens and nurseries, and improving the daily services, bring the schools and medical help closer to the site of residence. The second goal is to make the leisure time of the people meaningful, useful and interesting.

Almost two-thirds of the capital investments of the farm have been allocated for the five-year plan to improve living conditions.

[Question] Where did this money come from? Is this a bank loan?

[Answer] No, we do not take anything from the bank for these purposes. We use the amortization deductions and profit. Pure profit in the last five years increased by almost two-thirds, and the income from realization of products rose by three-fourths and exceeded a million rubles.

Behind all this is an increase by roughly one-fourth in the number of cattle and more than double the number of pigs, increase in productivity of the animals and the harvest of the fields, in the final analysis, growth of labor



productivity. The cost of the product produced by one agricultural worker increased almost by one-third, although the actual number of workers became less. This is not because they are leaving in search of a better life, but because of the improvement in the living conditions in the kolkhoz, one can select the best.

[Question] The kolkhoz "Vykhma" is known in the republic for its great work in improving the cultural level of people. What has been done and what is being done?

[Answer] The beginning of beginnings is the material base. A total of R 130,000 were spent for reconstruction of the Pilistvereskiy Palace of Culture by the kolkhoz. More than a thousand was also spent to bring the Koksvereskiy club into proper form. Now there is a bigger job on the agenda: restoration in K'yu of the former Aleksandrovskiy school and park. The volume of work there will reach a million rubles. For comparison: in the last five-year plan, all the construction was measured in 2 million.

By the way, the updated central country seat has been moved to K'yu. Since the construction organizations are not involved in repair and restoration, everything is being done and will be done by the forces of the construction brigade of the kolkhoz, which consist of 40 people headed by the communist Tomas Praks. What has been done by the brigade up to now provides the grounds to assume that they will cope with the K'yu architectural-landscape assembly. In the last five years of the total volume of construction in the farm, the kolkhoz has performed two-thirds of the work by its own forces, and only one-third by the organization "Mezhkolkhozstroy."

Even when there are finances and a work force, construction by the farm method is associated with great difficulties. We receive construction materials through the agricultural-industrial association, but the limit allocated for us does not cover half of the need. It is necessary, for example, to have 1,000-1,500 m<sup>3</sup> of lumber per year, and they only allocate 300. We have to "hunt" for lime, cement, and sanitary-engineering equipment for ourselves. By the way, this problem is not only ours.

[Question] Do the resources spent on the development of culture yield the proper effect?

[Answer] I have already said how much our labor productivity has risen. This is because our life in the club and in the Palace of Culture is in full swing. In different circles, choruses and ensembles, some of which are headed by the specialists of the kolkhoz themselves, there are over 300 kolkhoz workers and their children. All concerts and presentations of our artistic amateur talent or visiting artists take place in full halls. It is not without reason that after reconstruction, the Palace of Culture in a short time became one of the group of rural foci of culture in the first place of the republic.

[Question] The Kirivereskiy 8-year school for the kolkhoz is like its own. The textbooks, feeding of the students, organization of extracurricular activity, sanitary or major repair of the school is all done by the farm.

[Answer] In recent years the number of students in the school has increased by one-fourth and has reached 160. There is no doubt that the majority of them will remain true to their native kolkhoz. The rural child must grow up next to his house. Therefore it was decided to make an addition to the school so that the preschool children would not have to be taken to Vykhma. It was also planned to build a sports area there.

Not only our schools are like our own. Now a building of a new medical section in K'yu is in the planning stage. Before this the kolkhoz allocated R 5,000 for repair of the Pilistvereskiy outpatient clinic. All of this is done so that it is more convenient for man. We have our own school, our own kindergarten, our own Palace of Culture, our own outpatient clinic, our own farm, our own workshop--all of this unites the people into one family.

Management of the empty farms on the territory of kolkhoz was sold to those people who wanted to and were able to convert them into housing according to modern concepts, both within and without. Of course the kolkhoz helps with advice, work force, and even, despite the shortage, materials.

We will add to this 36 modern single-apartment houses with management buildings, to which the current five-year plan will add another 29. Five are already under construction. This year alone, R 300,000 have been allocated for the construction of housing, this is one-third of the sum allocated for social needs.

The results are already present. In the last three years alone, the collective of the kolkhoz "Vykhma" has been supplemented with 60 new members. Among them are such labor-loving people as cattleworker Reyn Vakhter and his wife, tractor driver Leo Lukht with his son the builder, tractor driver Reyn Ryapp with his wife, the greenhouse worker, milkmaid Eevi Valk, farm mechanic Reyn Telling and many others. They have left their cities or settlements and have moved to the country, finding here more favorable conditions for work, life and daily living.

9035

CSO: 1800/125

## REGIONAL

### MULTINATIONAL LITERATURES ADDRESS MORAL, AESTHETIC ISSUES

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 2 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by A. Bocharov, doctor of philology: "Fate of the Hero--Fate of the People"]

[Text] Our literature is looking more attentively and thoroughly into the wealth of the spiritual world of the Soviet people.

In recent years in our fraternal literatures, significant, largescale resounding novels have appeared, in which human fate is in the center. This is the fate of simple man which is traced during the course of decades and which interprets in itself the major historical and social shifts in the life of the people. The narrative is always based on man and time, man and circumstance: how man educates himself in humanity, what it was his fortune to encounter during his fate, becoming spiritually strong or weak.

Among these novels one can name "Small Snowstorm Station" of Ch. Aytmatov, "Choice" of Yu. Bondarev, "Your Dawn" of O. Gonchar, "Story about Yuzas" of Yu. Baltushis, "Law of Eternity" of N. Dumbadze, "Drops of Rain" P. Kuusberg, and others.

They are constructed differently: the life of the hero of Yu. Baltushis unfolds in a very slow sequence, N. Dumbadze stretches it out like a chain of recollections, Ch. Aytmatov seems to be pressed into the events of one day. But the essence remains unchanged: the fate of man stands in the center.

The authors check their life positions, the moral potential of their heroes, looking into their behavior at the sharp turns of history, catching the inseparable links of the present with the past. In this past the writers do not omit the sad, offensively unjust which is found on the path of the heroes, which cannot be abandoned, cannot be forgotten, for oblivion of past lessons is always tragic.

This memory of the personality, the memory of the people, the memory of society to which our writers persistently turn, is inseparably linked to the experience of human fate. Each man in his fate experiences many transitory crazes, fashionable trends tempting pragmatic arguments, but he must be able to determine the true course of life. This is the striving to see the antagonism of man and time, man and unfavorable circumstances, to reveal the strengths which allow man to remain man, to become man, this today is unusually characteristic for our prose.

Man in these books confirms the true nature of his vital position not with victory in some individual conflict, but with the experience of his entire life, the strength of all of his behavior.

Two more disturbing and difficult problems: the strength of life and the activity of the personality are tied into a single knot with this verification of man of his ability to worthily traverse the entire "marathon distance" of his existence.

The idea of strength, the ineradicability of life is confirmed more confidently in the novels of recent times as an invariable law. N. Dumbadze called his novel the "Law of Eternity." "What does it mean man in the steppe? This is man in private with eternity," exclaims Zabolotnyy, the hero of O. Gonchar. "Among the thousands of ideas and choices, there is one great and eternal," the hero of the novel of Yu. Bondarev comes to the final conclusion. This repetition of the word eternal is not accidental: it reflects the enthusiasm for the strength of life, enthusiasm of internal optimism which abounds in the subject lines.

The detection of the activity of man is just as important. Il'ya in the novel "Choice", in despair, and wandering in historical whirlwinds exclaims in his predeath letter: "Is man not a weapon in someone else's hands? Who is making a mad experiment upon us? Who wants to have power over us?" One of the readings of the title "Choice" which provides the space for the most contradictory interpretations, is seen in the fact of how much the goals and consequences of the choice made by man correlate.

In the novel of Ch. Aytmatov, the idea and subject center is the legend about the mankurts, people in slavery, and deprived of their memory of the past by an agonizing operation. They only have the simplest desires, in the first place, they are ready to humbly serve their master. The danger of turning people into mankurts, into robots that are easily manipulated is what the legend speaks about with such impressive artistic force. This has something directly in common in the novel with the quite "modern" arguments of the complacent Sevitzhan, a volunteer mankurt, how the time comes when people will be controlled like robots with the help of radio. "You understand, these are people, one and all, from small to great. There already are scientific data. Science has achieved this, based on the highest interest." It is impossible to forget the past, Ch. Aytmatov asserts, and it is impossible to solve for people what they will be, it is impossible to put on them a "hoop" in any of its modifications.

The hero of another novel, "Your Dawn" of O. Goncharov says in agreement with this idea: "Each of us must take upon himself a particle of atonement, each must be penetrated with the thought that you are the clock of the planet and are responsible on it for everyone and for everything."

The heroes of both novels of Kuusberg and Dumbadze that were selected were communists. Both authors show their heroes not in work, not in a production collision, but seemingly pulled out of the daily life. Heart disease and overstress of the heart put them in the hospital. In both novels a similar situation

develops: there are two opponents in the hospital ward. One of them is a communist who spent his entire life honorably serving the creativity of his work, the other, his neighbor in the ward, has upheld other morals in his life, whether the quiet egoist in "Drops of Rain" or the priest in "Law of Eternity." The hero shows himself not in work, not in the events which occur before our eyes, but in his thoughts, recollections, and disputes with the opponent.

This design of the novels serves as yet another aspect of that same concentration on human fate. The argument of the entire life lived is in the forefront, and not the graphic triumph over today's opponent. Man faithfully serves with his difficult life his idea.

The type of vital behavior, and not simply the correctly adopted solution is in the center of attention of both novelists.

A remarkable feature of current "novels of the human fate" was the broad circle of "carriers" of the philosophical-moral ideal of the writers: the editor of the newspaper, peasant, artist, diplomat. But perhaps the hero of Ch. Aytmatov, the railroad worker Edigey occupied a special place. It is no accident that in the report of L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th Party Congress, the image of the railroad worker was mentioned among those heroes of our books of recent times in which the readers "find harmony with their own thoughts and experiences, see the realization of the best features of the Soviet nature."

Edigey of Ch. Aytmatov expressed those vital strengths which allow man to withstand any test and to transfer strong vital principles from generation to generation.

In these books where the idea and composition center is the individual human fate, both the experience of the panorama novel which developed the ability to bring the literature hero to the intersection of broad social and historical paths of the people, and the experience of the lyric-psychological novel which was able to penetrate into the world of each, most "ordinary" personality were embodied. It is extremely important that this experience has become, as we see, the property of our entire multinational literature, creating its internal unity and monolithic nature.

"Now any of our literature, whether it be Yakutsk, Chuvash, Tatar, or Kirghiz literature, can and must be viewed in the context of national and world literature, and evaluated by the highest criterion," Ch. Aytmatov wrote. "When we remain within the limits of the previous formulas, then we simply do not allow our writers to look at themselves from a distance, to sensibly and objectively evaluate their achievements." The Belorussian writer A. Adamovich has a similar idea. He is the author of the excellent documentary-journalistic story "Chastisers": it is very significant for national literature to be able to listen to one's own people, to be connected to its memory, but in today's world it is very important to also be able to listen to the voice of our neighbors, other peoples, their memory and historical experience. It is not easy to do this."

The total experience of all our multinational prose in the depiction of the individual human fate, personifying the historical fate of people, affords fruitful paths for further movement of our literature, promotes the solution of that task which was reflected in the recent decree of the CPSU Central

Committee "On Creative Links between Literature-Artistic Journals with the Practice of Communist Construction": "new generations of Soviet people need a positive hero who is close to them in spirit and time, who would be adopted as an artistic discovery, would influence the actions of people and would reflect national fate."

It is not easy to answer these demands of the people. It is not easy, but it is necessary and honorable!

9035

CSO: 1800/134

END